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Art. I. *Notes on all the Books of Scripture*, for the Use of the Pulpit and Private Families. By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. &c. Four vols. 8vo. Printed at Northumberland, America. pp. about 2,700. Price 1l. 16s.

HOWEVER justly, most of those who are qualified to form an estimate of the literary character of Dr. P., have condemned his errors, and deplored that unhappy bias which appears to have been in a great measure the occasion of them; they have readily acknowledged the merit of his indefatigable activity, his frank integrity in the avowal of his sentiments, and the admirable perspicuity with which he expressed them. The perusal of the present work will confirm this opinion. We consider it, together with the author's comparison of the Institutions of Moses with those of the Hindoos, as by far the most valuable of his theological writings. The biblical student will here find many useful collections and original remarks, on the history, chronology, arts, manners, allusions, and phraseology of the Scriptures. We must, nevertheless, remember that it will be his duty to use these volumes with cautious deliberation. The advantages to be derived from the commentaries of the Polish brethren, of Grotius, of Le Clerc, and of Locke, will not be underrated by the christian scholar; because of those fundamental errors in theology which run through them. But he will profit by the remark which a learned and liberal French protestant, Professor Gaussen, used to make to his pupils. "Quotus enim est qui Desiderio Erasmo et Hugoni Grotio, rerum scientiâ et judicandi prudentiâ præferri mereatur? At, qui eorum libros in manus sumpserit, sciat se *incedere super ignes suppositos cineri doloso**." Availing himself, therefore, of this admonition,

* "What commentator deserves the preference to Erasmus and Grotius, for extent of knowledge, and soundness of judgement? But, whoever makes use of their writings, let him know that he treads

'On fires with faithless ashes overspread.'"

he may obtain no contemptible accession to his stores of knowledge, from the Notes of Dr. P.

From the dedication and the preface, we learn that this work is the substance, with subsequent enlargements, of the author's expositions formerly delivered from the pulpit. He, therefore, informs us, that, "if critics and scholars look into it for the solution of all such difficulties as *they* particularly wish to see discussed, they will be disappointed." Direct philological criticism, it appears, was not intended, though much of it is given in the least ostentatious form. The *doctrinal* interpretations which occur, we have before suggested, ought to be viewed with the reader's vigilant caution, and subjected to his most attentive examination.

The following passage from the preface, we transcribe, not only as descriptive of that which we deem the most important, and the best executed part of Dr. P.'s plan; but as containing a sentiment, which we would earnestly recommend to those distant imitators, who fancy that they display superior vigour of intellect, by adding to the adoption of Dr. P.'s lamented errors, a contemptuous indifference, if not an avowed hostility to the divinity of the Mosaic religion.

'It will be perceived that I have given very particular attention to the circumstances, which prove the genuineness and divine authority of the books of scripture, especially those of the Old Testament, which are principally objected to by unbelievers, and which have appeared the most difficult to intelligent christians; some of whom have been ready to reject them altogether, and the religion they contain, while they profess their belief of christianity. But the divine mission of Moses and that of Jesus are inseparably connected, and the religion of the Hebrews and that of the christians are parts of the same scheme; so that the separation of them is absolutely impossible. That Dr. Geddes, and some others, should have been of a different opinion, appears to me most extraordinary.

'Independently of this consideration, the evidences of the divine mission of Moses appear to me as clear as those of Jesus himself. And I cannot help thinking that the same must appear to every person who gives due attention to the state of the world in the time of Moses, and to the circumstances of the Israelitish Nation in Egypt and in the wilderness. But these circumstances, remarkable as they are, seem to have been overlooked by all unbelievers. Judging of the state of things in that early age, and that remote country, by what they see at present, and in a very distant part of the world, they must necessarily form a wrong judgment. In particular, they are disposed to think too favourably of the religion of those countries and times. Indeed the horrid and indecent rites of some of the antient religions have been so long unpractised, that without the most decisive evidence of history, it would not at this day have been credible that human nature could ever have been so far depraved, and the human understanding so greatly darkened, as that they could have taken place.' Pref. pp. xi. xii. xiii.

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We shall now offer some extracts, accompanied with observations, which, we hope, will enable our readers to form a fair and correct judgement of the merits of Dr. P.'s Notes on Scripture.

The *Mosaic account of the creation*, the Doctor considers as "a history of *appearances;*" but though, on that account, drawn up in language adapted to the conceptions of the ancient Israelites, and of mankind in general; he considers it as "communicated by revelation."

Gen. i. 2. "What are here called *days* may mean any periods of time, and even of a long duration, in which many of the changes that are here described, might take place according to the present laws of nature; though these *cannot be any thing more* than the particular modes of the DIVINE AGENCY."

The following short note contains more geological truth than is to be found in many pompous works styled Theories of the Earth. The ideas are, indeed, borrowed from Dr. Kirwan, in whose Essays they may be seen more fully elucidated and confirmed. Perhaps, the note would have been still more satisfactory, if it had hinted at the circumstances, in the processes of combination and crystallization, which must have disengaged the immense body of heat supposed. To Dr. P., this fact, and the rationale of it were perfectly familiar; but the unscientific reader would require some additional information.

V. 10. "Supposing the whole mass of the earth to be in a fluid state, consisting of all the elements of which it is composed; the operation of the laws of chemical affinity would, in a course of time, form solid masses, in regular concentric strata. After this, subterraneous fires, producing volcanos, would break these strata, some of the fragments being elevated, and others subsiding, with the various degrees of inclination to the horizon which they are now observed to have. Thus, also, the inequalities which make the sea and the dry land would take place, the water occupying the lowest place."

The sentiment of the note on Gen. i. 25, will, to many, be novel, and may appear extraordinary. It manifestly renders more service to the orthodox doctrine of the primitive state of man and the innoxious qualities of animals, before his fall, than it does to Dr. P.'s hypothesis.

25. "It is highly probable that the creation of animals took place at different periods; that of the carnivorous, for example, long after the world was stocked with those of the graminivorous kind. For otherwise if only one pair of each, (as is most probable) was created of the latter kind, those of the former would soon have devoured them, and then have perished themselves. All birds of prey, fishes, and many kinds of

insects, must, for the same reason, have been created long after that of those on which they prey. If, therefore, creation was a work of time, it is not improbable, as Mr. Kirwan has suggested, that it may have been carried on in periods subsequent to the deluge; and that America, which has many animals, as well as vegetables, peculiar to itself, may have been supplied with them as particular occasions made their creation seasonable with respect to the whole. This hypothesis is the more pleasing to a pious mind, as it gives us an idea of a constant attention being given by the great creator to the works of his hands, and of his constant agency in them; and likewise serves to make the supposition of occasional miracles not improbable. It also makes the account of the preservation of animals in the ark at the time of the deluge more probable, as there would be fewer to be preserved in it." pp. 5, 6.

As might be expected, Dr. P. rejects the argument which many Trinitarians have brought from the use of the plural noun *Elohim*, as the name of Deity, in the writings of Moses and the prophets. There is, however, nothing new in his reasons, which are, that "the verbs connected with it are *singular*," that "such words are found in most languages," and that "no Jew, ancient or modern," had ever "so understood" the word in question. Let us look a little beneath the surface of these assertions.

That the plural term *Elohim* is generally used with pronouns and verbs of the singular number, is very certain: and this circumstance is so far from bearing unequivocally in favour of the Pseudo-Unitarian doctrine, that many divines, of cool understanding and sound learning have considered it as no slight intimation of the Trinity of persons in the ONE godhead. But ought not the annotator to have informed his "unlearned, though *liberal* and intelligent christian," that "the verbs found agreeing with" Elohim are *not* always singular, but that it is repeatedly used in reference to the only true God, in concord with pronouns, adjectives, and verbs of the *plural* number? *

Again; "words of the plural form, but expressing individuality, are found in most languages." This is true, but it would not be

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* Let those, says Mr. Parkhurst, who in these days of Arian and Socinian blasphemy, have any doubt whether אלהים, when meaning the *true God*, Jehovah, be *plural* or not, consult the following passages, where they will find it joined with *adjectives*, *verbs*, and *pronouns* PLURAL.

Gen. i. 1, 26. iii. 22. xi. 7. xx. 13. xxxi. 53. xxxv. 7. Deut. iv. 7, 23, or 26. Josh. xxiv. 19. 1 Sam. iv. 8. 2 Sam. vii. 23. Ps. lviii. 12. Isa. vi. 8. Jer. x. 10. xxiii. 36. So Chald. אלהין. Dan. iv. 5, 6, 15, or 8, 9, 18. Prov. ix. 10. xxx. 3. Ps. cxlix. 2. Eccles. v. 7. xii. 1. Job. v. 1. Isa. vi. 3. liv. 5. Hos. ix. 12, or xii. 1. Mal. i. 6. Dan. vii. 18, 22, 25. See his pamphlet against Dr. Priestley and Mr. Wakefield. p. 3—9. and p. 148, &c.

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easy to assign an instance of that kind, in which the subject is not so far of an aggregate form as to include the conception of some kind of plurality. So it is with the Hebrew פנים , חיים, and names of age: so it is with κτηρια, πυλαι, αλφιτα, *tenebræ, divitiæ, excubiæ*, names of feasts, and of some cities, in Greek and Latin: and so with the English words *scissars, tongs, bellows, lungs.* When, therefore, we meet with *Elohim* or other epithets of deity in a plural form, and with plural, as well as singular, constructions; when, moreover, we know that the Hebrew language furnishes *regular* singulars of the same words, and those not obsolete, but in constant and established use; and when we consider that the inspired Hebrew writers, with the full choice before them of a singular or a plural form of the same word, *preferred* the plural: are there not some grounds for the conclusion that this phraseology had a designed reference to that great and important revealed truth, the doctrine of the Trinity?

Further; the Doctor roundly affirms that "no Jew, ancient or modern, knew any thing of the doctrine of three persons in the Godhead." Let this assertion be at once confronted with a passage taken from the Comment of *R. Simeon ben Joachi.* "Come and see the mystery of the word אלהים; there are THREE DEGREES, and each degree BY ITSELF ALONE; and yet THEY ARE ALL ONE, and joined together in ONE, and are not divided one from another." Com. on the 6th sect. of Leviticus. What gloss also would Dr. P. have put upon the following passage from the Jewish book Zohar? "*Hear, O Israel, Jehovah our Elohim is One Jehovah.* They must know that these Three are One; and that it is a secret which we learn by the mystery of the voice that is heard: the voice is one, but it contains three modes." The acknowledgement in this passage is the more remarkable, as the rabbinical work from which it is taken, was written long after the extensive propagation of Christianity, and consequently its author, or authors, doubtless felt the malignant prejudices of modern Jews, against every resemblance to christian doctrines. The Chaldee Paraphrases, and writings of Philo, not having been composed under those guilty prepossessions, contain numerous and striking recognitions of the personality and deity of *Memra*, the Word, the only begotten Son of God.

How does this sentence begin? "Let US make man in OUR image, according to OUR likeness." Dr. P. hazards the assertion "That this phrase is equivalent to *I will now make man*; the writer ascribing to the Divine Being the style of a sovereign prince." Is it possible that an author so well informed as the late learned Doctor, could seriously attribute to the most simple, and certainly the most ancient, of known writers, that style of degenerate arrogance, which did not ap-

pear among men till many ages afterwards; and which was not established till the reign of barbarism in Europe!*

In the notes on the history of Cain and Abel, Dr. P. seems a good deal perplexed to make out a tolerable account of the origin and significancy of animal sacrifices. He is most inclined to think them to have been of divine appointment; but he can find nothing in their intention, except what is "of the nature of a *present*, by way of homage to the Supreme Being." How awfully may the understanding be warped and blinded by the spirit of error? Was it in vain to Dr. P. that the voice of Heaven has so often declared, by the inspired Hebrew lawgiver, that the blood of the sacrifice "should MAKE ATONEMENT for the soul?" Did the whole genius of the ancient œconomy cry in vain, "Without shedding of blood, there is no remission of sin?" The unbelieving Rabbis, with all the perversion of judgement and misconstruction of their own scriptures, into which their rejection of Jesus has led them, even those unhappy men will furnish better interpretations of this grand rite of the primitive religion, than the scientific and enlightened Unitarian. R. Isaac Ben Arama has this explication of the design of sacrifices: "When the guilty criminal sees the victim offered for his sin, slain, skinned, divided, and burned on the altar; let him reflect, that so he himself must have been dealt with, if God in his mercy had not accepted the expiation for his soul." To the same effect says R. Abarbanel; "The offerer was worthy of having his own blood shed, and his body burned for his sin. But God in mercy hath accepted, in his stead, and as his price of redemption, the sacrifice whose blood was shed for his blood, and its soul for his soul."

But it is no wonder that this important peculiarity in the primeval institutions of religion should be thus slurred over by an enemy to the sacrifice of Christ; and that his account of the Mosaic constitutions, though in other respects worthy of commendation, should be thus essentially lame and defective. A just notion of the design of the divinely appointed rite of sacrifices is among the first requisites in the study of Revealed Religion, and developes principles decisively fatal to the Socinian scheme;—a scheme much less indebted to scriptural argument and solid learning for its support, than to the boastings of high-toned arrogance.

To the notes on the Pentateuch is annexed "a Dissertation, in which are demonstrated the Originality and Superior Excel-

* Some have supposed that an instance of this kind occurs in Homer, (Il. xiii. 257.) where Meriones says to Idomeneus, "We have just now broken the spear which I had before." But it is much more natural to understand Meriones as joining Deiphobus with himself, than to attribute such a harsh enallage to the prince of poets, as much distinguished for his *simplicity* as his majesty.

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lence of the Mosaic Institutions." The object of this Dissertation is to evince the DIVINE origin of the Religious and Political Code of Moses, in opposition to the theory of Sir John Marsham and Dr. Spencer, who maintained that the Hebrew legislator borrowed many of his laws and ritual observances from the Egyptian and other surrounding nations; and, at the same time, to the bare-faced infidelity of Geddes, Langles, and others, who have denied the divine legation of Moses. The separate arguments by which this important conclusion is supported are, principally, derived from the following topics: the sublime magnitude of the object kept in view by the Mosaic institutions; the purity of its morals; the circumstantial uniformity of the national worship; the commemorative festivals; the veneration inspired for the object of worship; the mode of sacrificing; the construction, and utensils of the sanctuary; the law of asylum; the total rejection of every rite resembling the heathen mysteries; the divine oracles; the lustrations; the wise distinction of foods; the absence of severe austerities; the annual day of confession and atonement; the weekly sabbath; the sabbatical year, and the law of jubilee; and the admirable provisions of the civil code for the security, liberty, and political happiness of the nation. Though we cannot accord with Dr. P. in some of the sentiments which incidentally occur in this dissertation; we do not hesitate to denominate it a valuable performance, satisfactorily establishing the important point, " that we cannot err in pronouncing, that the system of Moses *could not* have had any human, but *must* have had a divine, origin."

The interesting question on the extermination of the Canaanitish nations, Dr. P. fairly meets; and he answers the trite objection of infidels on the true principle, that of the divine equity, which acted no less in harmony with wisdom and goodness, when it gave the destroying commission to the Israelites, than if it had accomplished the same righteous purpose by a famine, a plague, a conflagration, or a deluge.

In looking over the notes on the rest of the historical books of the Old Testament, we find nothing which particularly calls for remark. The annotations chiefly relate to historical and geographical topics, on which they often convey useful illustrations. But we cannot help observing in what a poor, low, and jejune manner the devotional pieces, which are interspersed through the historical books, are generally treated. Unitarianism may well enough comport with the acumen of the mere critic, and the learned amusements of the antiquarian and the philosopher; but it appears very unfavourable to the pure fervour of holy devotion.

As one, out of many obvious proofs of this assertion, we desire our readers to compare Dr. P.'s notes on the " Last Words of

the Sweet Singer of Israel," with Dr. Kennicott's simple, yet critical and exact, version of those memorable sayings.

2 Sam. xxiii. 1. " By *last words* in this place we may understand the last poetical composition of David. It is equally pious with the preceding hymn, and a solemn record of the goodness of God to him.

3. " This has the appearance of a declaration of God made to himself, and not by the intervention of any prophet.

4. " The beautiful appearance of the morning dew upon the grass is transient: but not so the glory of the house of David.

5. " His house was not to fail, though he had not his wish in other respects."

So meagre and frigid are the Annotator's remarks; and these are *all* that he has given us, on a passage which contains so distinguished a prophecy of Him who is " the Root and Offspring of David." We subjoin Dr. Kennicott's translation of the whole passage.

" TITLE.

Now these are the last words of David.

PROEM.

The oracle of David, the son of Jesse;
Even the oracle of the man raised up on high:
The anointed of the God of Jacob;
And the composer of the psalms of Israel.
The spirit of Jehovah speaketh by me;
And his word is upon my tongue:
Jehovah the God of Israel, sayeth;
To me speaketh the Rock of Israel.

SONG.

The JUST ONE ruleth among men!
He ruleth by the fear of God!
As the light of the morning, ariseth JEHOVAH;
A sun, without clouds, for brightness;
And as the grass from the earth, after rain.
Verily thus is my house with God;
For an everlasting covenant hath he made with me,
Ordered in all things and safely secured:
For he is all my Salvation, and all my desire.
But the sons of Belial shall not flourish;
As a thorn rooted up, shall be all of them:
For they will not be taken kindly by the hand.
And the man, who shall reprove them,
Shall be filled with iron, and a wooden spear:
But in the fire shall they be utterly burnt, with ignominy."

The remark which we have just made, may be justly extended to the Book of Psalms, and to the other hymns of praise and supplication, occurring in the Old Testament. But what may we

we expect from a theologian, who could pen and publish such a note as the following?

Ps. ciii. 3. "Sin being the original cause of evil, the forgiveness of sin, and the removal of disease, were often used as expressions of the same import. Thus when Jesus pronounced a sick person to be recovered, by saying, *Thy sins be forgiven thee*, he only meant *be thou restored from thy disease*; and not that his sins in a moral sense were pardoned."

How awful must be that infatuation of mind, and how false and pernicious that system of religion, which could lead one, who professed to be a disciple of Jesus, to utter such implied blasphemy against HIM, who affirmed that "He had power on earth to forgive sins!"

In consulting Dr. P.'s notes on the prophets, we have experienced considerable disappointment. The occasional reflections of a moral and religious kind, like the annotations on the Psalms, present the aspect of miserable poverty and barrenness. They must make on the mind of the serious reader, no very deep impressions in favour of the *pious* tendency of Socinianism. The best executed department, in this division of the Old Testament, we think to be the explications of references and allusions to customs and manners, among ancient Jews and heathens. Yet, in this view, compared with Dr. P.'s notes on the Pentateuch, there is a great falling off. We reasonably expected more detailed and instructive accounts of the numerous accomplishments of prophecy, in the past history of nations; but, with the exception of a very few instances, the annotator is, in this respect, extremely sparing and unsatisfactory. The most splendid and important of all the subjects of prophecy, that which relates to the character and kingdom of the Messiah, is treated in a manner which must fire with indignation the heart of a scriptural christian, if in a christian breast indignation be an allowable passion. We had been accustomed to think, with the apostle Peter, that, in the Jewish prophets, "the spirit of Christ testified before hand the sufferings of Christ, and the glories that should follow." But, according to these annotations, no assertion could have been more inaccurate. In one instance, Joel ii. 28, the Doctor does, indeed, deign to inform us, that Peter *supposes* the prediction to have been accomplished "at the promulgation of the gospel;" but, without the slightest degree of hesitation or modesty, he prefers his own conjecture! In like manner, most of the predictions which the writers of the New Testament have expressly assured us were fulfilled in the person and offices of Christ, are by this author either passed over with silent disregard; or are coolly referred to other persons and circumstances, without

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without the smallest notice of those decisive interpretations which apostles and evangelists have recorded.

Such is the plenitude of Dr. P.'s oracular wisdom; a wisdom which superciliously contemns the plainest declarations of those foundations of the city of God, who "had the mind of Christ," and whom "the Spirit of truth led into all truth!" But let those who are disposed to follow this seducer, take heed lest his and their wisdom be at last found "foolishness with God." The reason and the end of such disingenuousness is obvious. The prophetic writers furnish many of the plainest testimonies to the *Deity* and *Atonement* of our Lord Jesus Christ. This blaze of evidence must, therefore, at all hazards, be shaded, however the means employed may violate the rules of sound criticism, and the dictates of christian decorum, or even of common sense. This solution may seem harsh: but would to God that it were not too well founded! How, else, can we account for Dr. P.'s joining with the modern Jews, in defiance of the Chaldee Targums and of the NEW TESTAMENT, to interpret the illustrious paragraph in Isaiah lii. 13. to liii. 12. as predicting the sufferings of the Hebrew nation, and the benefit to be thence derived by the Gentiles? How else can we account for his contemptuous disregard of those grand passages in Isaiah xl. and xlv. which describe, in a manner so graphically exact, the precursor, the advent, and the triumphs of JEHOVAH, the Good Shepherd, the Saviour of the ends of the earth! He even dares to write the blasphemous assertion, that they "*cannot* refer to any period but the very last and glorious one of the Israelitish nation."—With awful consistency, he interprets the STONE which the Lord God has laid in Zion, (Isaiah xxviii. 16,) merely of the certain reservation of great future happiness for the Israelites. Is not this equal to an acknowledgement, that the deluded and unhappy author was among that class, to whom "the Head of the corner is a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence, who stumble at the word, being disobedient?"—Christian reader, beware of the "deceivableness of unrighteousness."

In the second volume is also an Essay or Dissertation, consisting of a few general remarks on the language and imagery of prophecy. It contains some useful observations, but it is by no means equal to Bishop Lowth's, or to Dr. Smith's Preliminary Dissertations; and is a production very inferior to Dr. P.'s dissertation on the Mosaic Institutions.

(To be continued.)

Art. II. *Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess.* In 2 Volumes. 8vo. pp. 700. price 12s. Cadell and Davies. 1805.

IT has not been from any want of esteem for this interesting work, or its excellent author, that we are behind most of our contemporaries in paying it that attention which it so justly

justly claims. Accidental circumstances, which we have lamented, but could not remedy, have alone occasioned the delay. Although we have hereby lost an opportunity of gaining credit by anticipating the judgement of the public, we enjoy a real gratification in reporting it, while we add our hearty suffrage. With pleasure we observe, not only that our critical Brethren have, with more than usual concurrence, borne testimony to the merits of Mrs. More's new work; but that even where exception has been taken to some theological remarks, (a subject, on which agreement of opinion was scarcely to be expected,) unqualified praise is given to every other part of this performance. Above all, we are truly glad to know, from unquestionable authority, that some who stand particularly connected with the interesting object of this valuable publication, have strongly expressed their sense of its worth; and acknowledged their very great obligation to their ingenious, pious, and patriotic fellow-labourer.

These volumes have already been so generally read, as to render any attempt toward a regular analysis of them, superfluous; and were such an attempt to be made, the nature of the work would prevent its success. In this, in the very first instance, we are bound to acknowledge the sound judgement of the author. It is a fault not seldom to be lamented, that writers are over fond of making out regular systems, where none but themselves can discover the grounds of the arrangement: not so Mrs. M. Aiming at utility alone, and despising all the petty arts of self-display, she communicates her store of widely collected knowledge and deeply digested wisdom, with a noble inattention to every artifice of modern authorship; and evidently feels no other concern, than that what she delivers be true, pertinent, and perspicuous.

That we, as far as in us lies, may avail ourselves of her excellent example, we also shall endeavour to be as simple in reviewing her work, as she has been in composing it. Influenced, we trust, by some real portion of the same desire, to be useful rather than ostentatious, we shall consider these volumes in only a twofold point of view; as containing special instruction for the illustrious personage whose benefit is primarily aimed at; and as conveying lessons of wisdom to all readers without exception.

Under the former of these heads, the historical observations occupy the most important place; and clearly prove the writer to be well acquainted, alike with the political vicissitudes of countries, and the characters of statesmen and sovereigns. To say, that the various instances which she has adduced, from the vast expanse of ancient as well as modern history, are happily selected and luminously exhibited, would be to give the worthy author but a very small part of her just praise. What we chiefly admire

admire and value, is, that every observation on events appears to have been equally suggested by a glowing zeal for human happiness, and a just estimate of its essential compound; and that in every stricture or encomium on celebrated personages, much as there is always of sagacity, and very frequently of ingenuity, the most striking feature is, that unaffected solicitude with which every remark is pointed toward the best interests of the royal pupil, both as a human being, and as a sovereign.

In such reflections as these to which we are referring, we conceive that Mrs. M.'s own deep sense of religion has given her a most important advantage over the greater part of those authors whom she quotes. It is from self inspection alone, that any certain knowledge of human nature can be derived; and it is a sense of religion only, which gives a human being the master key to his own heart. Most cordially, therefore, do we subscribe to that consummate observation, in the chapter on the age of Louis XIV.

'Voltaire,' says Mrs. More, 'has expressed his astonishment that decrees, which he himself allows to have been "cruel and merciless," should proceed from the bosom of a court distinguished for softness of manners, and sunk in voluptuous indulgences. We might rather wonder at any such expression of astonishment in so ingenious a writer, were we not well assured, that no acuteness of genius can give that deep insight into the human heart, which our religion alone teaches, in teaching us the corruption of our nature; much less can it inspire the infidel with that quickness of moral taste, which enables the true disciples of Christianity to appreciate, as if by a natural instinct, human characters."

Vol. ii. pp. 102, 103.

Recent times have been peculiarly fertile in lessons to sovereigns; and the political events of the present day have thrown a new light on many past transactions. Of these advantages, the author of the work before us has not been negligent. Amidst the shocks and convulsions that have affected so many of the fabrics of earthly grandeur, she rejoices to recognize the matchless stability of that throne which Divine Providence has raised for the British monarch; and fully convinced that the continuance of this blessing must depend on the fidelity, with which both subjects and sovereign adhere to the genuine principles of the constitution; while she zealously maintains the entire allegiance due from the former, she no less honestly enforces the various and momentous duties incumbent on the latter. On these points, we conceive, no sensible stickler for Prerogative could accuse Mrs. M. of lessening any right of the crown; nor could any honest Whig find fault with her, as not being sufficiently alive to the interests of the people.

Without appearing to be infected with any species of party prejudice, Mrs. M. adverts to the political contest which agitated our country previously to the Revolution, in a way equally creditable

creditable to her discernment and her temper. She neither palliates the real faults of the House of Stuart, with *Hume*; nor aggravates them, with Mrs. *Macaulay*. She points them out, wherever it is necessary, either to give force to admonition, or to illustrate the ways of Providence: but deep, as is her conviction of that depravity which taints all the offspring of Adam, she has evidently no wish to blacken her page with gratuitous details of either private or political enormity. In statements of this kind, she goes just as far as is requisite for exemplifying the detestable nature and destructive consequences of vices, to which, in particular, those who possess the trust of civil power are exposed: but she relies much more on a prevalent love of what is essentially good, than on a prudent dread of what is consequentially evil. She neglects nothing that could serve to recommend habits of external rectitude; but the chief object at which she aims, is, to establish an all-powerful principle of internal goodness.

And here, we conceive, that in an eminent degree, Mrs. M.'s sentiments, respecting *Religion*, have added strength to her remarks on *Royal Education*. In her STRICTURES we find it admirably observed, that

'Christianity is neither a table of ethics, nor a system of opinions; but that it is a new principle, infused into the heart by the Word and the Spirit of God; out of which principle, will inevitably grow right opinions, renewed affections, correct morals, pure desires, heavenly tempers, and holy habits.'

This is, in fact, the key-truth in Mrs. M.'s scheme of divine philosophy. A root of virtue must, in her view, first be planted in the mind; else all external efforts will prove both painful and ineffectual. Such a root of every thing "lovely and of good report," she recognizes in our holy religion, when once rightly fixed in the heart; and in that alone. This, therefore, she invariably urges, as the sole and certain parent of every noble and happy disposition; just as these dispositions are the no less infallible sources of all possible instances of right conduct. It is not, therefore, on the mere tendency of repeated acts to produce a habit, that she relies for external propriety; nor is it to knowledge, however extensive, or to memory, however correct, or to intellect, however clear, that she trusts, for motives of rectitude. Her grand object is, to engage the *affections* on the side of goodness; and that, radically, and once for all; by leading the *heart* to that infinite Source of goodness, for which all its deepest faculties are formed, and from which alone it can derive genuine wisdom, consistent virtue, or substantial comfort. Having, therefore, these leading truths continually in view, Mrs. M.'s practical remarks do not become either superficial or disjointed

disjointed. In the duties of a sovereign, she finds nothing else than a peculiar modification of the same right principles, an appropriate exercise of the same virtues, that are necessary for every sort and condition of men. Her knowledge of books and of the world, of events and characters, enables her to mark every distinction of duty with perspicuous accuracy: but her acquaintance with that "Wisdom which is from above," leads her no less studiously to connect every outward act with the disposition from which it springs; and all right dispositions, with their only genuine source, *pure and undefiled Religion*.

Hence it is, that throughout a course of observations, necessarily miscellaneous and uncommonly variegated, Mrs. M. is always at complete unity with herself. Her design precluded strictness of method; but it every where presents to us harmony of purpose. Her materials are collected from the most diversified sources; yet in her hands they assume such a just and happy identity of direction, that, we conceive, not one practical deduction of any moment could be found, to which every sound head, and honest heart, would not forthwith give its suffrage. Such uniformity of obvious rightness, has not been common in works of a similar kind: and we cannot but ascribe it to this cause; that in comparatively few instances, has the same depth of right principle been resorted to; and still more rarely, we fear, have authors sought to qualify themselves for their employment, by (what Mrs. M. evidently regards as the first of all requisites) that "quickness of moral taste, which enables the true disciples of Christianity to appreciate, as if by a natural instinct, both 'human characters,' and human conduct."

Much, however, as we value the appropriate parts of this work, and sincerely as we feel the obligations of the British public to so efficient a volunteer in such an interesting service; we conceive that we shall best perform our duty to our readers, by attending to those observations which are of more *general* concern. And here we cannot but state it as our entire conviction, that, in offering her *Hints toward forming the Character of a Young Princess*, Mrs. M. has furnished lessons, of which no family in the empire should omit to avail itself. We could not point out a work, in which, within the same compass, so many important truths are brought together: or in which, the soundest sense is more perfectly united with the purest piety.

Amidst the multiplicity of topics that presented themselves, and in the view of bounds to which it was expedient that the work should be confined, there was a neccessity for selecting a few subjects, and omitting many; for enlarging on one, and touching more lightly upon another, respecting which, it can hardly be expected, that the same judgement will be formed by all the various readers of these volumes. As to those which are enlarged

enlarged upon, it may be asserted, that scarcely any topic will be found, which is not, in some degree, instructive, as well as interesting; and in much the greater number of instances, we are of opinion, that all Mrs. M.'s intelligent readers will be cordially gratified, by being made acquainted with so many of the sentiments of a mind as wise as it is ingenious, and as tenderly conscientious as it is boldly discursive.

Examples of the kind to which we refer, will eminently appear, in the remarks on Shakespear, in the concluding part of those on Queen Elizabeth, and in the whole of what is observed respecting those two most opposite characters, Lord Bacon and Mr. Hume. Were we to pronounce on the instances in which the energy and perspicacity of the author's mind are most strongly manifested, we think we could hardly err in pointing to the passages last mentioned. A more happily compendious view of Bacon's excellencies, we apprehend, is not to be found, than is presented to us in the one: nor a more satisfactory exposure of Hume's malignant subtlety, than is afforded in the other. We cannot forbear to advert also to the just and beautiful character which is given, both of Telemachus, and its incomparable author; nor would it be just, to pass over the very fine piece of criticism contained in the comparative view of Addison and Johnson.

To the well-weighed praise awarded by Mrs. M. to Addison's devotional papers, we give our cordial assent; nor can we at all agree with a very respectable Reviewer, who has expressed a doubt whether "the pleasing and composed beauties," by which those papers are distinguished, may not, in part, be ascribed "to the classic gracefulness of the style." That the style is exquisitely sweet, we readily allow: but we conceive, that the effect so generally felt, as well as the particular encomium now before us, are to be attributed to a much deeper cause. It is clear, that all human minds agree in panting after *happiness*. He, therefore, who can best describe the *happiness* of religion, will be surest to engage the minds of his readers. Now, in this instance, Addison seems to excel many writers, who may be thought to have higher claims to orthodoxy. His pictures of a truly devout man, give the idea of such sublime mental enjoyment, such exalted intercourse with God, as must form an actual heaven upon earth. They cannot be contemplated without emotion, except the mind be sunk into brutal insensibility. It is then, we think, this "sterling excellence of matter," much more than any "fascination of manner," that makes us "read those effusions with delight." We fully join with Mrs. M. in lamenting that any errors should have mingled themselves with sentiments at once so just and so sublime; and are perfectly of her opinion respecting the exceptionable parts to which she refers. Still, however, we cannot but feel peculiar satisfaction,

that,

that, at such a period as the present, when the grand controversy seems to be, whether Christianity be "a *Form of godliness*," or "*the Power of God unto Salvation*;" a course of *ineffectual efforts*, or a state of *inward liberty and holy tranquillity of soul*; we should be able to adduce this very elegant English writer, as maintaining, in the most unequivocal and energetic language, that very view of piety, which so many of those who think themselves wise, have agreed to explode as enthusiastic delusion. We have no doubt, that this very consideration weighed much with Mrs. M. in her endeavour to draw attention to the devotional papers of Addison; and we heartily accord with her sentiments.

This observation brings us naturally to what, after all, interests *us* most in Mrs. M.'s volumes—her views of religion. Her former publications had put the public in full possession of her sentiments on this most momentous subject: but in such a work as the present, it might seem eligible to furnish such a set of elementary suggestions, as all together might form somewhat of an outline of religious instruction. Why Mrs. M. preferred the intermingling chapters on religion with those on more general subjects, to the classing of all that was to be said on that subject under one head, it is unnecessary to inquire. But of this we are certain, that whoever reads, with serious attention and competent judgement, the remarks on religion which occur in different parts of these volumes, (but which intelligent persons may easily trace by inspecting the table of contents,) will find as instructive a compendium of christian truths, as could readily have been brought into so narrow a compass. We admire particularly in this part of the work, the unentangled simplicity with which the essential principles of vital christianity are exhibited. We observe with sincere pleasure, that, while Reviewers, of what it is not unusual to call the evangelical cast, discover no deficiency, those who are the most jealous of fanatical excess, give an unusually warm approbation. This remarkable concurrence of critics, so generally dissonant, appears to us, to be not only a gratifying, but an instructive fact: for, if it be a duty to "please all men for their good," an actual instance in which the attempt has signally succeeded, becomes peculiarly interesting; as serving to exemplify the method by which such concurrent approbation may be attained.

We have also entire satisfaction in remarking, that it has not been gained in the present instance by compromising any of the essential principles, or actual features of our divine religion. Christianity is every where represented as that which has its seat in the inmost soul; and which effects a radical change in all the moral tendencies of the mind. It is that which brings us, as it were, within the actual sphere of the invisible world, and renders God,

God, the spiritual kingdom of our Redeemer, eternity and heaven, so influentially present with us, as to become the chief concern of our minds, the ruling objects of our hearts, and the regulating principles of our whole conduct. In short, Christianity, in our author's work, is that which it is in the infallible word of God; not merely a law that commands; but a principle which animates, a relish which delights, and a love which assimilates: a new, spiritual, divine life in the soul, which neither the acuteness of thought, nor the severity of discipline, could obtain for us; but which the Divine Redeemer has procured for us by his death; which the Eternal Father is ready to bestow upon us, if we earnestly and perseveringly ask it; and which the Omnipotent Spirit works in us, by that energy whereby he is able to subdue all things to himself.

Such is Mrs. M.'s view of real Christianity; to which, with the cordial, yet sober earnestness, of one who speaks alike from full conviction, and from deep feeling, she would direct her readers; not only for security against everlasting woe, but for solace and refreshment, under all the labours of life. In her just representation, the Religion of the Gospel is most truly what the Evangelical Prophet predicted; "a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, and as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." *Isaiah* xxxii. 2. Probably, several who have perused her volumes, may not before have adverted to this happiest aspect of christian piety. That such may derive effectual instruction from the wise lessons which Providence has thus afforded them, is our hope and earnest prayer.

(To be continued.)

Art. III. *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth.* In 4 volumes 4to. By William Roscoe. Liverpool: printed by J. M'Creery; for T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London. price 6l. 6s. 1805.

THE celebrity which Mr. Roscoe has justly acquired, by his Life of Lorenzo de'Medici *, called the Magnificent, will naturally excite a considerable degree of interest in the public, respecting the present work; particularly, as it is a continuation of the memoirs of the family of the Medici, and embraces the principal events which led to the Reformation under Martin Luther. The revival of literature in the fifteenth century, was a subject well suited to the taste and ability of Mr. R. and he has done ample justice to Lorenzo de'Medici, both as the patron of the Literati, and as an elegant scholar. The translations too

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* Printed in 2 vols. 4to. 1795.

of Mr. R. from several Italian sonnets, and Latin odes, together with his valuable criticisms upon them, have established his reputation as possessing a fine taste and cultivated understanding: while his patience in research, and caution in selecting documents, have placed him in the first rank of historians. Great expectations will, therefore, no doubt, be excited, respecting his "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." Whether Mr. R. will be found as competent for the discussion of those facts and principles which led to the Reformation; and to draw the portraits of the great Martin Luther, and others, who took the lead in that glorious work; as he is to trace the windings of political intrigues, or to describe the characters of statesmen and secular ecclesiastics, may admit of doubt. We have had occasion, more than once, in perusing this elaborate performance, to question both the impartiality and candour of Mr. R. on subjects connected with Christianity. The bias of Mr. R.'s mind seems by no means favourable to what we should consider as "pure and undefiled religion;" nor does he possess much of that Christian grace "which thinketh no evil," where none is apparent. On some occasions, he seems to discover considerable anxiety to trace the most unexceptionable conduct, to inferior or base motives; where nothing but perverse ingenuity would perceive the shadow of blame.

As the period of which Mr. R. treats is confessedly of the greatest interest and importance to the christian world; it might have been expected that very little difficulty would have been found in collecting materials for the Memoirs of Leo X. But this is not the case. It will be found, by a perusal of Mr. R.'s well-written preface, that the difficulties he had to encounter were discouraging indeed; and were he not possessed of a most persevering mind, and had not unexpected sources of information successively opened upon him, he must have relinquished his plan, or have ushered into the world a mere abortion. The Life of Leo X. has been written but twice before; once, by Paulus Jovius, (or as Mr. R. calls him, according to his Italian name, Paolo Giovio,) between two and three centuries ago; and not many years since by Monsignore Angelo Fabroni. These seem to have afforded Mr. R., on his extensive plan, but very inadequate assistance. The sources of information to which he has had recourse, are fully detailed in his preface; and it must be acknowledged that he has spared neither labour nor expence, to render his documents as ample and unimpeachable as possible.

It would be an injustice to Mr. R. not to quote the following justification of himself, when he calls in question what have been hitherto considered as historical verities.

'With respect to the execution of the following work, I cannot but

be well aware, that many circumstances and characters will be found represented in a light somewhat different from that in which they have generally been viewed; and that I may probably be accused of having suffered myself to be induced by the force of prejudice or the affectation of novelty, to remove what have hitherto been considered as the landmarks of history. To imputations of this kind, I feel the most perfect indifference. Truth alone has been my guide, and whenever she has steadily diffused her light, I have endeavoured to deliniate the objects in their real form and colour. History is the record of the experience of mankind, in their most important concerns. If it be impossible for human sagacity to estimate the consequences of a falsehood in private life; it is equally impossible to estimate the consequences of a false, or partial representation of the events of former times. The conduct of the present is regulated by the experience of the past. The circumstances which have led the way to the prosperity or destruction of states, will lead the way to the prosperity or destruction of states in all future ages. If those in high authority be better informed than others, it is from this source that their information must be drawn; and to pollute it, is therefore to poison the only channel through which we can derive that knowledge, which, if it can be obtained pure and unadulterated, cannot fail in time, to purify the intellect, expand the powers, and improve the condition of the human race." Pref. p. xxii.

The good sense of these remarks will approve itself to every reader; and the only question is, whether Mr. R. has not sometimes suffered the force of prejudice to warp his understanding.

We now proceed to the work itself. Chapter I. contains an account of the political state of Europe at the birth of Giovanni Medici, afterwards Leo X.; his advancement at the age of seven years, to an ecclesiastical benefice; in the year following to an archbishopric, by the king of France; and to the college of cardinals at the age of thirteen! In this chapter will be found many striking proofs of the extreme venality and corruption of the church of Rome; and the almost total extinction of real Christianity among its dignitaries. The reflection of Mr. R. on such a child, possessing an ecclesiastical benefice, is very just.

'It would not be difficult, says he, to declaim against the corruptions of the Roman See, and the absurdity of conferring ecclesiastical preferments on a child: but in the estimation of an impartial observer, it is matter of little moment, whether such preferment be bestowed upon an infant, who is unable, or an adult, who is unwilling, to perform the duties of his office; and who, in fact, at the time of his appointment, neither intends, nor is expected, ever to bestow upon them any share of his attention.' p. 14.

As the character and conduct of Leo X. had the principal share in producing a separation from the papal hierarchy, it may not be uninteresting to see the manner of his education; for to this is to be attributed, in a great measure, his conduct while Pope.

'But whilst it may be presumed, that the subsequent honours and success of Giovanni de'Medici are to be attributed in a great degree to his early education, and to the advantages which he possessed under his paternal roof; it must be allowed, that those defects in his ecclesiastical character, which were afterwards so apparent, were probably derived from the same source. The associates of Lorenzo de'Medici were much better acquainted with the writings of the poets, and the doctrines of the ancient philosophers, than with the dogmas of the Christian faith. Of the followers of Plato, Lorenzo was at this time considered as the chief. He had himself arranged and methodized a system of theology, which inculcates opinions very different from those of the Romish church; and in a forcible manner points out the object of adoration as one and indivisible. Hence, it is not unlikely, that the young cardinal was induced to regard with less reverence, those doctrinal points of the established creed, the belief of which is considered as indispensable to the clerical character; and hence he might have acquired such ideas of the Supreme Being, and of the duties of his intelligent creatures, as, in counteracting the spirit of bigotry, rendered him liable to the imputation of indifference in matters of Religion. A rigid œconomy in his household, was certainly not one of the first qualifications of Lorenzo; and the example of his father might perhaps counteract his precepts in the estimation of his son; whose liberality in future life, too often carried to profusion, reduced him to the necessity of adopting those measures for the supplying (of) his exigencies, which gave rise to consequences of the utmost importance to the Christian world. From the splendid exhibitions which were frequently displayed in the city of Florence, he probably derived that relish for similar entertainments, which he is supposed to have carried, during his pontificate, to an indecorous, if not to a culpable excess; whilst the freedom and indecency of the songs with which the spectacles of Florence were accompanied, of many of which Lorenzo was himself the author, could scarcely have failed to banish, at intervals, that gravity of carriage, which the young cardinal was directed to support; and to sow those seeds of dissipation which afterwards met with a more suitable climate in the fervid atmosphere of Rome.' pp. 27. 29.

In the former part of the above quotation, though the remarks of the author are directed against the dogmas of the Romish church; a captious critic would find no difficulty in pointing out an invidious comparison between the doctrine of Plato on the nature of the supreme Being, with the duties deducible from it, and what are generally considered the orthodox doctrines on these points. That candour is connected with the belief of the former, and bigotry with the belief of the latter, is a declaration that has been often made, but which still stands in need of evidence to support it.

The second chapter contains an account of the state of literature in Rome, at the latter end of the fifteenth century: and here Mr. R. displays great ability, and an intimate acquaintance with the best writers of the period which he describes. He draws characters with a bold and masterly hand. His criticisms

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are classical, and his sentence is generally just. This part of the work, will be valued by those who wish to be acquainted with the state of literature at the time of the Reformation, and the writers of that age. We shall give an abridgement of Mr. R.'s account of the learned and indefatigable Aldus Manutius, who first supplied the world with correct editions of the principal Greek and Roman classics.

'Although the publication of the Greek authors appears to have been his favourite object, and always occupied a great part of his attention; yet he extended his labours to other languages, and to every department of learning. The place which he chose for his establisment was Venice. In making the preparations requisite for commencing his work, he was indefatigable; but the more particular object of his wishes was the discovery of some method, by which he might give to his publications a greater degree of correctness than had been attained by any preceding artist. To this end, he invited to his assistance a great number of distinguished scholars; whom he prevailed upon by his own influence and that of his friends, or the stipulation of a liberal reward, to take up their residence at Venice. That he might attach them still more to the place and to each other, he proposed the establishment of a literary association, or academy; the chief object of which was to be the correcting (of) the works of the ancient authors, with a view to their publication in as correct a manner as possible. For the more effectual establishment of this institution, it was his most earnest wish to have obtained an Imperial Diploma; but in this respect he was disappointed; and the Venetian academy, which ought to have been an object of national or universal munificence, was left to depend upon the industry and bounty of a private individual, under whose auspices it subsisted during many years in great credit, and effected in a very considerable degree, the beneficial purposes which its founder had in view.

'Such were the motives, and such the preparations for this great undertaking; but its execution surpassed all the expectations that its most sanguine promoters could have formed of it. The first work, produced from the Aldine press, was the poem of Hero and Leander, of Musæus, in the year 1494; from which time, for the space of upwards of twenty years, during which Aldo continued his labours, there is scarcely an antient author, Greek or Latin, of whom he did not give a copious edition, besides publishing a considerable number of books in the Italian tongue. In the acquisition of the most authentic copies of the antient authors, whether manuscript or printed, he spared neither labour nor expence; and such was the opinion entertained of his talents and assiduity by the celebrated Erasmus, who occasionally assisted him in revising the antient writers, that he has endeavoured to do justice to his merits, by asserting in his *Adagia*, "that if some tutelary deity had promoted the views of Aldo, the learned world would shortly have been in possession, not only of all the Greek and Latin authors, but even of the Hebrew and Chaldaic; insomuch that nothing could have been wanting, in this respect, to their wishes."—How these great objects could be accomplished by the efforts of an individual, will appear extraordinary; especially when it is considered, that Aldo was a professed teacher of the

Greek language in Venice; that he diligently attended the meetings of the academy; that he maintained a frequent correspondence with the learned in all countries; that the prefaces and dedications of the books which he published were often of his own composition; that the works themselves were occasionally illustrated by his criticisms and observations; and that he sometimes printed his own works; an instance of which appears in his Latin Grammar, published in the year 1507. The solution of this difficulty, may however, in some degree be obtained, by perusing the inscription placed by Aldo over the door of his study; in which he requests his visitors to dispatch their business with him, as expeditiously as possible, and be gone; unless they came, as Hercules came to Atlas, with a view of rendering assistance; in which case there would be sufficient employment, both for them and as many others as may repair thither.

QUISQUIS ES, ROGAT TE ALDUS ETIAM ATQUE ETIAM,
UT SI QUID EST QUOD A SE VELIS, PERPAUCIS AGAS,
DEINDE ACTUTUM ABEAS; NISI, TANQUAM HERCULES,
DEFESSO ATLANTE, VENERIS SUPPOSITURUS HUMEROS:
SEMPER ENIM ERIT QUOD ET TU AGAS,
ET QUOTQUOT
HUC ATTULERINT PEDES.' pp. 110—114.

The four next chapters (which together with a Dissertation on the Character of Lucretia Borgia, the incestuous daughter of Alexander VI. and an ample Appendix, conclude the first volume), after recording the death of Innocent VIII., and the election of Alexander VI., are occupied by a minute detail of the conquest of Naples, by Charles VIII. king of France,—the disorder into which this expedition threw all Italy,—the expulsion of the family of the Medici from Florence,—their repeated, but ineffectual attempts to recover their paternal possessions and dominion,—and the death of Alexander VI. It cannot be denied, that considerable attention was due to this portion of History, both as it led to great events in the political state of Europe, and because the family of the Medici were deeply interested in it. But we are of opinion that had this period been compressed within half its present limits, it would have sustained no loss. The minute detail of numbers, officers, marches, skirmishes, &c. &c. which compose so large a portion of this part of the work, will be read without interest, and forgotten without regret. We shall extract from this part of the work, the character which it exhibits of Alexander VI. By summing up his vices and virtues, Mr. R. seems to think that we may form an estimate of his real character;—but alas! the Christian reader will find it a very difficult matter to discover any real virtue in most of those actions which are placed as a counterbalance to his enormities; nay, we are much mistaken if some of them will not be thought greatly to *enhance* his crimes. Pride, ambition, and a thirst for dominion, are sources to which all

all these apparent virtues may be easily traced. It is much to be lamented that historians, in delineating characters, seldom pay any attention to the *principles* from which actions result. The reader is, therefore, in perpetual danger of being led to admire the mere tinsel of exterior decency, without paying the least regard to the state of the heart and mind. The characters of Hume, in his history, are of this description:—and whoever forms his opinion on his counterbalance of vices and virtues, will be miserably deceived. Mr. R. however, in other respects, has drawn up his account of Alexander VI. with ability.

'Were we to place an implicit confidence in the Italian historians, no period of society has exhibited a character of darker deformity than that of Alexander VI. Inordinate in his ambition, insatiable in his avarice, and his lust, inexorable in his cruelty, and boundless in his rapacity: almost every crime that can disgrace human nature is attributed to him, without hesitation, by writers whose works are published under the sanction of the Roman church. He is accused also of having introduced into his territories, the detestable practice of searching for state offences, by means of secret informers; a system fatal to the liberty and happiness of every country that has submitted to such a degradation. As a pontiff, he perverted his high office, by making his spiritual power on every occasion subservient to his temporal interests; and he might have adopted as his emblem, that of the ancient Jupiter, which exhibits the lightning in the grasp of a ferocious eagle*. His vices, as an individual, although not so injurious to the world, are represented as yet more disgusting; and the records of his court, afford repeated instances of a depravity of morals, inexcusable in any station, but abominable in his high rank and sacred office †. Yet, with all these lamentable defects, justice

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* To this period, when truth became a crime, we may refer the origin of the Roman Pasquinades; of which the following lines afford one of the earliest instances.

Vendit Alexander claves, altaria, Christum.
Emerat ille prius; vendere jure potest.
De vitio in vitium, de flamma transit in ignem;
Roma sub Hispano deperit imperio.
Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus et iste;
Semper sub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

† Some idea may be formed of the general odium in which Alexander VI. was held from the following severe lines of Guido Postumo, entitled, *in Tumulum Sexti.*

Quis situs hic? Sextus. *Quis pectora plangit?* Erynnis.
Quis comes in tanto funere obit? Vitium.
Unde pyra? Ex crucibus, *quibus Itala pectora torsit.*
Quæ laniata genas præfica? Avarities.

justice requires that two particulars in his favour should be noticed. In the first place, whatever have been his crimes, there can be no doubt but they have been highly overcharged. That he was devoted to the aggrandisement of his family, and that he employed the authority of his elevated station to establish a permanent dominion in Italy, in the person of his son, cannot be doubted; but when almost all the sovereigns of Europe were attempting to gratify their ambition by means equally criminal, it seems unjust to brand the character of Alexander with any peculiar and extraordinary share of infamy in this respect.*

'With regard to the accusation so generally believed, of a criminal intercourse between him and his own daughter, which has caused him to be regarded with a peculiar degree of horror and disgust; it might not be difficult to shew its improbability, and to invalidate an imputation which disgraces human nature itself.

'In the second place, it may justly be observed, that the vices of Alexander were in some degree counterbalanced by many great qualities, which, in the consideration of his character, ought not to be passed over in silence. Nor, if this were not the fact, would it be possible to account for the peculiar good fortune which attended him to the latest period of his life; or for the singular circumstance recorded of him, that, during his pontificate, no popular tumult ever endangered his authority, or disturbed his repose. Even by his severest adversaries he is allowed to have been a man of an elevated genius, of a wonderful memory, eloquent, vigilant, and dexterous in the management of all his concerns. The proper supply of the city of Rome with all the necessaries of life, was an object of his unceasing attention; and during his pontificate, his dominions were exempt from that famine which devastated the rest of Italy. In his diet, he was peculiarly temperate, and he accustomed himself to but little sleep. In those hours which he devoted to amusement, he seemed wholly to forget the affairs of state; but he never suffered those amusements to diminish the vigour of his faculties, which remained unimpaired to the last. Though not addicted to the study of literature, Alexander was munificent towards its professors; to whom he not only granted liberal salaries, but with a punctuality very uncommon at that period, he took care that those salaries were duly paid. That he at some times attended the representations of the comedies of Plautus, has been placed in the black catalogue of his defects; but if his mind had been more humanized by the cultivation of polite letters, he might, instead of being

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Quis tulit ossa? Nefas. *Quis longo murmure dixit*
Nate, vale? Mater Rixa, *paterque* Odium.
Quis pressere oculos? Incendia, Stupra, Rapinæ.
Quis moriar dixit, hoc moriente? Dolus.
Sed quæ causa necis? Virus. *Proh numina! virus*
Humano generi vita, salusque fuit."

Guid. Post. Eleg. p. 36.

* As head of the church his example ought to have corrected the vices of others, and his station greatly enhanced his guilt. *Miserum est alienæ incumbere infamiæ.*

"*Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se*
Crimen habet, quanto major, qui peccat, habetur." Juv.— *Rev.*

degraded

degraded almost below humanity, have stood high in the scale of positive excellence.* To the encouragement of the arts, he paid a more particular attention. The palace of the Vatican was enlarged by him, and many of the apartments were ornamented with the works of the most eminent painters of the time.—In one circumstance, his encouragement of the arts is connected with a singular instance of profaneness, which it is surprising has not hitherto been enumerated among his many offences. In a picture painted for him by Pinturicchio, the beautiful Julia Farnese is represented in the character of the Virgin, whilst Alexander himself appears in the same picture, as supreme pontiff, paying to her the tribute of his adoration." pp. 232—236.

(To be continued.)

Art. IV. *A Northern Summer*; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Part of Germany, in the Year 1804. By John Carr, Esq. Author of the Stranger in France, &c. &c. 4to. pp. 492. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. Phillips. London, 1805.

AMONG the many pleasing evidences of the increase of knowledge, in the present era of our country, we mark the more general diffusion of geographical science. Destitute of this, we feel the awkward ignorance of strangers on the earth, and history is to us little better than the annals of a world in the moon. As our insular situation has been said to have kept our countrymen behind other enlightened nations, in this essential part of education; we rejoice in every thing which contributes to roll away the reproach. This good effect we attribute to the publication of voyages and travels. The perusal of such books transports us beyond our own shores; and expands the contracted islander into the generous cosmopolite. By creating a mortifying sense of deficiency, these works goad on the ignorant to the study of the globe; and by recalling attention to the subject, as well as by placing many lively images before the mind, they correct and fortify the judgement of the best informed. To the scientific geographer, and the local historian, the highest credit is due for tracing the plan, and laying the foundation of this species of knowledge: but to the judicious tourist who fills up the outline, or adds to the superstructure, by an acute observation of men and manners, the general reader owes no slight obligation. Lines of parallel, meridian, and boundary, present little to engage the common mind, if unaccompanied with interesting notices of the lordly tenant of the globe. Mr. Carr, yielding to other travellers the merit of tracing the geography and history of the Northern States, adopts the maxim, that " the proper study of man-

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* Alas! no—" polite literature" could have done but little for him in this way. He wanted " a new heart," which only the grace of God could bestow.—Rev.

Kind

kind is man." In what he calls his agreement with the reader, he says, " the object of the following pages is to describe those features which principally distinguish us from our brethren in other regions, and them from each other."

For this task he is well prepared. Though his mind seems not adapted for those profound reveries, which form theories upon every phenomenon of nature, he possesses, what is, if not, more useful, at least more entertaining; that elegant culture, that quick sensibility, and that easy talent of description, which seize their proper objects, and fix them on the canvass. His respectable introduction on the continent, which procured him the honour of being presented to the Emperor of the Russias, and his lively amusing humour, have induced us to keep him company, all the way, with undiminished interest, and convinced us that, if he travels in company as pleasantly as on paper, the old adage must be verified in him—*amicus pro vehiculo.*

Mr. C. and his companion, (for he was too wise and sociable to travel alone,) sailed from Harwich in May 1804, and landed at Husum, whence he commenced his continental tour. He visited in succession the capitals of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia; but passed over no more of the several countries than was necessary to view each metropolis, and its surrounding scenes. The first occurrence is justly called " a *shocking* secret." p. 17. Mr. C. on seeing a mother offer to prostitution her own daughter, at thirteen, observes, " the first step an Englishman takes out of his own country, he meets with something to convince him he cannot find a better." To this we add, that wherever we go, we shall meet with some melancholy proof that human depravity is not a local disease.

Amidst the tombs of the Danish kings, Mr. C. recalls the humiliating observations of Addison, and anticipates with him, the day when kings and their subjects shall stand together before the tribunal of the King of kings.

But other tombs naturally and forcibly arrested the attention of our traveller. The heroes who fell in the dreadful battle of Copenhagen, April 1801, are interred about a mile from the city.

' As the battle under all its circumstances was as awful and affecting as any in the English and Danish history; the reader will, I am sure feel no reluctance minutely to contemplate the larger tomb which first attracted our notice: it is a pyramidal hillock, neatly turfed and planted with sapling poplars, corresponding with the number of officers who fell. At the base of the principal front are tomb stones recording the names of each of these officers and their respective ships. A little above is an obelisk of grey northern marble, raised upon a pedestal of granite bearing this inscription:

' To

'*To the memory of those who fell for their country, their grateful fellow citizens raise this monument, April 2, 1801.*

And beneath, on a white marble tablet, under a wreath of laurel, oak, and cypress bound together, is inscribed:

'*The wreath which the country bestows never withers over the grave of the fallen warrior.*

The whole is enclosed in a square palisado: as a national monument, it is too diminutive.

'The next day I visited the spot where so much blood was shed. A young Danish officer upon the Crown battery obligingly pointed out the disposition of the ships, and spoke of the battle with great impartiality. From the position of the British fleets, before the squadron under Lord Nelson bore down, and rendered his intention indubitable, the Danes were firmly of opinion that the British commander intended to proceed either to Calscrona or Revel, and made no preparation for defence; their ships were lying in ordinary, they therefore trusted solely to their block ships and batteries

'On that day the hero of the Nile surpassed those atchievements, which an admiring and astonished world conceived must for ever remain without imitation, as they had been without example, in the annals of the British navy. Favoured by a fortunate shift of wind, and an extraordinary elevation of the tide, which at the time was higher than the Danes had long remembered it, he placed his unsupported squadron, and as it is said with an *unobserved* signal of retreat flying at the mast head of the ship of the chief in command, in a most advantageous and formidable position. The citizens of Copenhagen in a moment flew to their posts; all distinctions were lost in the love of their country. Nobles and mechanics, gentlemen and shopmen rushed together in crowds to the quays; the sick crawled out of their beds, and the very lame were led to the sea side, imploring to be taken in the boats, which were perpetually going off with crowds to the block ships. A carnage at once tremendous and novel only served to encrease their enthusiasm. What an awful moment! The invoked vengeance of the British nation with the fury and velocity of lightning, was falling with terrible desolation upon a race of gallant people, in their very capital, whose kings were once seated upon the throne of England; and in the veins of whose magnanimous prince flowed the blood of her august family. Nature must have shuddered as she contemplated such a war of brethren; the conflict was short, but sanguinary beyond example; in the midst of the slaughter the heroic Nelson dispatched a flag of truce on shore with a note to the Crown Prince, in which he expressed a wish that a stop should be put to the further effusion of human blood; and to avert the destruction of the Danish arsenal and of the capital, which he observed that the Danes must then see were at his mercy. He once more proposed their withdrawing from the triple league, and acknowledging the supremacy of the British flag. As soon as the Prince's answer was received, a cessation of hostilities took place; and Lord Nelson left his ship to go on shore. Upon his arrival at the quay, he found a carriage which had been sent for him by Mr. D., a merchant of high respectability, the confusion being too great to enable the Prince to send one of the royal carriages; in the former

former the gallant admiral proceeded to the Palace in the Octagon, through crowds of people, whose fury was rising to frenzy, and amongst whom his person was in more imminent danger than even from the cannon of the block ships; but nothing could shake the soul of such a man. Arrived at the Palace in the Octagon he calmly descended from the carriage; amidst the murmurs and groans of the enraged concourse, which not even the presence of the Danish officers who accompanied him could restrain. The Crown Prince received him in the hall and conducted him up stairs, and presented him to the King, whose long-shattered state of mind had left him but very little sensibility to display upon the trying occasion. The objects of this impressive interview were soon adjusted, to the perfect satisfaction of Lord Nelson and his applauding country; that done, he assumed the gaiety and good humour of a visitor, and partook of some refreshment with the Crown Prince.

'During the repast, Lord Nelson spoke in raptures of the bravery of the Danes; and particularly requested the Prince to introduce him to a very young officer, whom he described as having performed wonders during the battle, by attacking his own ship immediately under her lower guns. It proved to be the gallant young Welmoes, a stripling of seventeen; the British hero embraced him with the enthusiasm of a brother, and delicately intimated to the Prince that he ought to make him an admiral; to which the Prince very happily replied, "If, my Lord, I were to make all my brave officers admirals, I should have no captains or lieutenants in my service."' pp. 47—50.

Whose heart is not harrowed up by this display of the tragical effects of human contention? Who would not ardently invite the dawn of that propitious period, when the sword, converted to the plough-share, shall rend only the bloodless bosom of the earth?

The melancholy tale of our Carolina Matilda is related with pathos and with spirit; but it is too long for insertion here.

Unaccustomed to the long summer's day of a high latitude, our travellers made the following curious mistake.

'On the evening of our arrival, after tea, as we strolled in the streets, we were surprised to find them so silent and apparently deserted; for we only saw very few persons who were slowly moving homewards: at length eleven distinct strokes of the church clock satisfied us that sleep had hushed the population of the town. At this time the light was equal to that of a fine day in London, which, united to our ignorance of the time, and to our having just drank tea when we ought to have supped, produced our error.' p. 113.

Leaving the territories of Denmark for those of Sweden, the author introduces us to the great statuary Sergell, and his illustrious patron, Gustavus III.

'The reputation of Sergell the statuary speedily attracted us to his house; where we beheld his beautiful Cupid and Psyche, which he has determined shall not be sold, until that event shall have happened which stops and sanctifies the works of genius. These figures display the finest conceptions

conceptions of feeling, grace, and elegance, and heartily did I rejoice to find it in that country, which I trust will never permit it to be removed. In a temporary building we had also the gratification of seeing the colossal pedestrian statue of the late Gustavus III. in bronze, which had just been cast, and was then polishing: it is a present from the citizens of Stockholm, and will cost when finished, 40,000l. and is intended to commemorate the marine victory, obtained by that illustrious prince over the Russians, in 1790. The king, with a mild but intrepid countenance, which I was informed is a most faithful likeness of him, is represented holding a rudder in one hand, and extending an olive branch with the other; he is attired in the very graceful costume which he introduced, resembling that of the old Spanish, and the feet are sandaled. It is a noble work of art, and may, in all human probability, be considered as the last effort of its distinguished author: a pedestal of one solid block of porphyry is already raised near the place to receive it upon the quay, which in that part is formed into a crescent.' pp. 120, 121.

'Most of the living artists of Sweden owe their elevation and consequent fame to the protective hand of the late king, Gustavus III., a prince, who, to the energies and capacities of an illustrious warrior, united all the refined elegancies of the most accomplished gentleman: his active spirit knew no repose; at one time the world beheld him amidst the most formidable difficulties and dangers, leading his fleets to glory in the boisterous billows of the Baltic; at another time it marked him amidst the ruins of Italy, collecting with a sagacious eye and profuse hand, the rich materials for ameliorating the taste and genius of his own country. What Frederic the Great was to Berlin, Gustavus the Third was to Stockholm: almost every object which embellishes this beautiful city arose from his patronage, frequently from his own designs; and will be durable monuments of that capacious and graceful mind, which, had not death arrested, would in the profusion of its munificence, have impoverished the country which it adorned. This prince derived what hereditary talent he possessed from his mother Ulrica, who, by a capacious and highly cultivated mind, displayed that she was worthy of being the sister of Frederic the Great.' p. 123.

Mr. C. gives an interesting account of the tragical end of this celebrated prince: to which we have the pleasure of adding, from satisfactory authority, that he earnestly desired, even that his assassin should be spared; and that his chief pleasure on his death bed was, the repetition of a German hymn, expressive of the simplest and strongest confidence in the grace of Christ for salvation.

Having passed a bridge, which had nearly kindled the flames of war between the powers whose territories it connects, (p. 196,) Mr. C. and his companion found themselves within the extended boundaries of the Russian empire. After the usual detail of vexatious delays, extravagant impositions, rough carriages, and vile inns, we are introduced to Petersburg.

'The sky was cloudless, the Neva of a brilliant blue, clear, and nearly as broad as the Thames at Westminster-bridge; it flowed majestically along

along, bearing on its bosom the most picturesque vessels and splendid pleasure-barges. As the eye rapidly travelled several miles up and down this glorious river, adorned with stupendous embankments of granite, it beheld its sides lined with palaces, stately buildings, and gardens, whilst at a distance arose green cupolas, and the lofty spires of the Greek churches covered with ducat gold, and glittering in the sun. Immediately before us extended the magnificent railing of the summer gardens, with its columns and vases of granites, a matchless work of Imperial taste and splendour.

'In the capacious streets of this marvellous city, we passed through crowds of carriages drawn by four horses at length, and a variety of rich equipages, and of people from all parts of the world, in their various and motley costume. At the governor's office we presented our passports, and the cossac left us. The cossacs have a curious appearance upon their little shabby horses, which have the reputation, however, of being remarkably fleet and hardy; their riders hold their spear, which is from fifteen to eighteen feet long, vertically resting upon their stirrup. It is said that they have the faculty of calculating from the appearance of trodden grass, the number of men and of cattle that have passed over it, and even to ascertain the period of their passing. The cossacs are never trained to attack in squadrons: they are always placed in the rear of the army, and act only in a desultory manner, upon the retreat of an enemy. At the governor's we were questioned by the officer upon duty as to our motives of travelling, names, &c. &c.: a description of his room will serve to give a general idea of the arrangements which constantly occur in the Russian houses: the apartment was divided by a partition of wood, of about three-fourths of the height of the room, indented at the top and ornamented with little crescents; behind this screen was his bed, and in a corner, suspended near the top of the ceiling, was the framed and glazed picture of his favourite saint, before which a lamp was burning; this œconomy of space gave him the convenience of two rooms.

'Amidst the tumult of ideas which the scenes around us excited, we drove into the yard of Demouth's hotel, I believe the best in Petersburg; it is kept by some civil German, and stands on the side of the Moika, a beautiful canal, having a rich iron railing and an embankment of granite. It may be as well now to caution the traveller against the free use of the Neva water, water, which, like that of the Seine, is very aperient.'

pp. 218, 219.

'Having discharged the dust of Finland by a copious ablution,' says Mr. C., 'and partaking of a good dinner, at which, for the first time since we left Stockholm, we tasted vegetables, I sallied forth:

'After hesitating some time, amidst such a blaze of novel magnificence, what object I should first investigate; I resolved to present myself at the base of the statue of Peter the Great. All the world has heard of this colossal compliment paid by the munificence of Catherine II. and the genius of Falconet, to the memory of that wonderful man, who elevated Muscovy to the rank of an European empire. Filled, as I was, with admiration at this glorious work of art, I could not help regretting that the artist had so much reduced and polished the granite rock, which, with

with great grandeur of conception, forms the pedestal of the statue. The horse, in the act of ascending its acclivity, is intended to illustrate the difficulties which Peter had to encounter in civilizing his unenlightened people. Had this rock retained the size and shape which it bore when, as if propelled by some vast convulsion of nature, it first occupied its present place, with only a few of its asperities removed, it would have encreased the dignity and expression of the horse and his rider; and would have astonished every beholder with a stupendous evidence of toil and enterprize, which since the subversion of the Roman empire has no parallel. A gentleman, who saw this rock in Carelia, before its removal, describes it to have been forty feet long, twenty-two broad, and twenty-two high. It is of granite and onyx, and has a mixture of white, black, and grey colouring; if I may judge of it by a seal, which the learned Dr. Guthrie presented to me, it is susceptible of a very fine polish. In six months the rock was removed from its native bed to the spot where it now stands, partly by land and water, a distance of eleven versts, or 41,250 English feet, and cost four hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and ten rubles. So indefatigable has been the labour of the chisel upon its enormous magnitude and rugged coating, that its history is its greatest wonder. The genius of Falconet was evidently jealous of the rude but stupendous powers of nature, and was fearful that *her rock* might engage more attention than *his statue*; hence he reduced the former, until he rendered it disproportioned to the colossal figures which it supports; but he has thereby succeded in bringing his work nearer to the eye of the beholder. Had he been content to have divided the homage with nature, he would not have been a loser. The head of Peter, which is very fine, was modelled by Madame Collot, the mistress of Falconet. The figure and the drapery are admirable; and the horse is worthy of being ranked next to his *Venetian brethren*, those matchless works of art which now adorn the gates of the Thuilleries. The spot where this statue is raised is always very much thronged, on account of its being central, and leading to one of the bridges.' p. 220, 221, 222.

'Upon our return * from the fortress I took a view of the celebrated street called the Grand or *Nevski* Perspective: it runs in a direct line from the church of the admiralty, from which the principal streets of the admiralty-quarter branch like radii, to the monastery of St. Alexander Nevski: its length is about four miles, and its breadth not quite equal to that of our Oxford-street: it is lined with very noble houses, and what will afford the most delight to the liberal and reflecting observer, with elegant churches, in which the devout, without restraint, may worship his God after the dictates of his own habits or persuasion. Here sectarian fury never disfigures the temple of the Almighty: the Greek and the Protestant, the Armenian and the Catholic, here quietly pass to their respective places of devotion; and unite in sending up to the throne of heaven the hallowed, though varying, sounds of their grateful adoration; which, blending as they ascend, charm the Divine ear, with the most acceptable homage, the *harmony of religion.*'

pp. 235, 236.

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* Of this a very elegant plate is annexed.

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The flowing beard forms a very conspicuous object in Mr. C.'s portrait of a Russian. We are informed that a Russian man-milliner still retains this

——" equal grace,
Both of his wisdom and his face."

" If a smooth chin is one of the characteristics of high civilization, I believe the Russian will implore his saint to let him live and die a barbarian. The Russian beard struck terror into the soul of Peter the Great: he durst not attack it." (p. 237.) Our author does not seem to have been aware, that both Eastern and Western savages were beardless, while the courtiers of Europe were sedulously cherishing this appendage of the human face.

Mr. C. gives an instructive account of the unhappy end of Paul; who is said to have been unfitted for empire, and then intentionally excluded from the succession, by his mother. The gentle reprimand which his murderers received, is attributed to a conviction that the salvation of the empire was their motive!

The praises of the reigning Emperor, with which all Europe resounds, are loudly echoed by Mr. C. and when we reflect on the vast portion of the globe, over which Alexander stretches his absolute sceptre; it must afford every friend of humanity satisfaction, to observe the numerous evidences of his wisdom and benevolence.

' The present Emperor Alexander is about twenty-nine years of age; his face is full, very fair, and his complexion pale; his eyes blue, and expressive of that beneficent mildness which is one of the prominent features of his character. His person is tall, lusty, and well proportioned; but, being a little deaf, to facilitate his hearing, he stoops: his deportment is condescending, yet dignified. In the discharge of his august duties he displays great activity and acuteness; but without show and bustle: the leading features of his mind are sound discretion and humanity, qualities which cannot fail to render an empire flourishing and a people happy! He is so much an enemy to parade, that he is frequently seen wrapped up in his regimental cloak, riding about the capital alone, upon a little common droshka: in this manner he has been known to administer to the wants of the poor. It is his wish, if he should be recognized in this state of privacy, that no one will take off their hats; but the graciousness of his desire only puts the heart in the hand as it uncovers the head. I have many times seen him in a chariot, perfectly plain, of a dark olive, drawn by four horses, driven by a bearded coachman, a common little postillion, and attended by a single footman. Soldiers are always upon the look out for him, to give timely notice to the guard of his approach; without this precaution it would be impossible, amidst the crowd of carriages which is to be seen in the residence, to pay him the honours due to his rank. The Emperor is very much attached to the English, numbers of whom have settled in the empire, and have formed under the auspices of the government, a sort of colony. The emperor has often been heard to say that " The man within whose reach

reach heaven has placed the greatest materials for making life happy, was, in his opinion, an *English Country Gentleman*." ' 258, 259.

We are sorry that our limits deny us the opportunity of indulging our readers with an account of the nuptials of the Grand Duchess, and of Mr. C.'s introduction to the Emperor, on the same day. For a description of the Taurida palace, of Prince Potemkin's sumptuous fete, of the grand national provision for the education of the Russian ladies, and for several other articles of superior interest, we must refer to the volume.

The following passage forms an exception to the pleasure we have usually received.

' In another part of the gardens, deep embosomed in wood, we were shewn to a little retired palace, consisting of a suite of rooms upon a ground floor, built by the late Empress; the taste and elegance of which surpassed every thing of the kind I ever beheld. One apartment was lined with small paintings of female heads, in pannels, representing, in the most exquisite manner, the progress of love, from hope to ecstacy. All the statues, pictures, and decorations, were calculated to kindle and cherish the noble and generous flame.' p. 392.

From such love we turn with mingled indignation and disgust. That which deserves to be called "a noble and generous flame," recoils at incitements; and finds its extacies in that retired delicacy, in those chaste, mental attachments, which sensuality can neither rival nor conceive.

The picture of Berlin is heightened by a view which Mr. C.'s pencil has supplied of the celebrated Brandenbourg gate.

' Having refreshed myself, I sallied into the Linden Walk, which is very broad, is formed of triple rows of the graceful and umbrageous tree from which it receives its name, and is situated in the centre of the street, having carriage roads on each side, from which it is protected by a handsome line of granite posts connected by bars of iron, and illuminated at night with large reflecting lamps, suspended over the centre by cords, stretched from corresponding supporters of wrought iron. Its length is about an English mile, and presents at one end the rich portico of the marble opera-house and the palace, and at the other the celebrated Brandenbourg gate, designed by Mensieur Langhans from the Propylium of Athens, and raised in 1780 This superb monument of tasteful architecture is a stone colonnade, of a light reddish yellow colour, composed of twelve grand fluted Corinthian columns, forty-four feet high, and five feet seven inches in diameter, six on each side, leaving a space for the gates to fold between, presenting five colossal portals, through which the park is seen in fine perspective. The wings composing the custom and guard houses are adorned with eighteen lesser columns, twenty-nine feet high and three feet in diameter: the whole is crowned by colossal figures of the Angel of Peace driving four horses abreast in a triumphal car, below which are rich basso relievos. This most elegant structure, and the Walk of Lindens, are unique, and would abundantly repay any traveller for the fatigues of an eight days' journey to behold them.'

pp. 458, 459.

The laws of each country through which our travellers passed, receive a share of that attention which we might expect in a work dated from the Temple.

At length we welcome Mr. C. to our beloved isle, glad to see him return in perfect good humour with us, importing no travelled airs of preference for outlandish modes.

'We crossed the North Seas in forty-six hours, and landed upon the shores of that beloved country which, uneclipsed by any superior in arms, in arts, or in sciences; and without a rival in commerce, in agriculture, or in riches; possesses more religion and morality, more humanity and munificence, more public and private integrity, is more blest with freedom, more enlightened by eloquence, more adorned with beauty, more graced with chastity, richer in all the requisites to form that least assuming, but first of earthly blessings, *domestic comfort*, than any nation upon the globe.' p. 479.

Mr. C.'s admiration for the religious character of Englishmen, should, however, have inspired him with emulation to diminish the reproach, under which we too justly lie, for a neglect of the positive institutions of religion. He should not only have told us how much he venerated the Sabbath; but have induced us to believe him, by abstaining from the violation of the laws of God and of Denmark in his Sunday's excursion.*

This very splendid volume, in which beautiful paper vies with elegant typography, is rendered still more attractive, by eleven plates in aquatinta, from drawings by Mr. Carr, which possess considerable merit. Should this intelligent traveller again instruct and entertain the public by his peregrinations, of which some hint is given, we recommend to him a more sparing use of the lively, novel-style, which, while it saves us from the *ennui* of travelling, excites a suspicion that we must make liberal allowances for colouring.

Art. V. *European Commerce;* shewing new and secure Channels of Trade, with the Continent of Europe: detailing the Produce, Manufactures, and Commerce, of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany; as well as the Trades of the Rivers, Elbe, Weser, and Ems; with a general View of the Trade, Navigation, Produce, and Manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and its unexplored and improvable Resources and interior Wealth. Illustrated with a Canal and River Map of Europe. By J. Jepson Oddy, Member of the Russia and Turkey or Levant Companies. Richardson, &c. London: H. Perthes, Hamburg. 4to. pp. 654. price 2l. 12s. 6d. 1805.

THE very intimate connexion which subsists between our commercial and political prosperity is universally known. Experience, derived from past and present times, has fully disco-

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* He is not the only continental tourist, who, while professing a respect for the religion of his country, has seemed to act on a supposition that the God of England was not the Judge of all the Earth.

vered

vered to us the true source of our power; and has proved that by Commerce the springs, not only of our national glory, but even of our independence, are to be nourished and maintained. Hence, among the various qualifications of a statesman, who shall successfully direct the affairs of our country, one must be a knowledge of commerce and its relations, which, it might be supposed, could only be acquired by actual experience; and hence it is that the confidence of the commercial interest is now so necessary to give facility and promptitude to the financial operations of government.

Those, therefore, whom a thorough knowledge, derived from patient and accurate investigation, qualifies to throw new light upon such subjects, cannot more essentially serve the community than by publishing the result of their enquiries. They form an important connecting link between the subject actively engaged in the pursuits of trade, and the Minister who is to call forth and direct the energies thereby created. The evils attending mal-administration are likely to be avoided, and the "*laissez nous faire*" of the French merchants, as a general maxim, most effectually inculcated. In the fluctuating course of human affairs, however, circumstances will occur, in which the interference of government is not merely desirable, but necessary; and at such a crisis, in the opinion of Mr. O. are we now arrived. "The prosperity of this empire is attacked altogether in a new way. Our enemy, the most bitter one we ever had, aims at increasing our expences, and diminishing our means of supporting them, as the surest way of bringing on our ruin." How far this plan has succeeded, we need not state. The prominent design of the present work is, consequently, to point out new channels by which our commerce with the interior, and even the southern and eastern parts of Europe, may be revigorated, and carried on with security and success, notwithstanding the obstructions raised by our implacable foe. This Mr. O. proposes to effect by means of the Northern States of Europe; and strongly calls upon Government to instruct its ambassadors to employ their utmost influence in "procuring facilities," and in removing some prejudices supposed to exist among the Northern Powers, by shewing them that it is their true interest to promote the measure. "The Northern Powers treat us, in our commercial intercourse, as if we were dependant upon them; when, in fact, theirs are the only branches of trade, the balance of which is considerably against us."

Mr. O.'s qualifications for the task he has undertaken, have been derived, he informs us, from "peculiar advantages in point of local information, during a long residence abroad;" and from a visit expressly made to the "Continent to procure authentic, more recent and accurate information, on various points of im-

portance." That he has succeeded in collecting materials of great value, evidently appears; and it only remains for us to wish that he had in every instance, been equally successful in arranging them, so as to place them in the clearest and most effectual point of view.

The first chapter presents an interesting account of the early progress of commerce among the northern nations of Europe; and the author thinks that the tendency of recent events is to restore them to that commercial consequence which they formerly enjoyed, but which declined as soon as the great southern nations cultivated the arts of peace. There is, in this chapter, a considerable portion of historical matter; but we cannot think the author's information is always perfectly accurate. The borders of the Baltic, he says, were *totally* unknown in the time of the Romans. To the civilizing influence of Christianity he pays a just acknowledgement. May every benevolent effort to extend that blessing, be crowned with success!

Among the few good effects which followed those detestable expeditions, the Crusades, the revival of commerce among the northern nations was not the least.

'All the princes, and all the nobles, knights, and gentlemen of Christendom, took an interest in that great enterprise. They returned more civilized, and better acquainted with the use of those luxuries which southern climates, and the commerce of the East, furnish. They had visited Constantinople and Italy, where alone there remained, in Europe, any vestiges of ancient manners and ancient grandeur; and though the Barons of those days had not the advantage of learning, they were not inferior in ambition or natural talents, to those of any other age.'

'The southern shores of the Baltic and the Netherlands, owed chiefly their wealth and greatness to this change of manners; which introduced the luxuries of the South and of the East into countries to which they were till then unknown.' p. 13.

The celebrated Hanseatic league affords the writer an opportunity of conveying, together with much general information, many judicious reflections. As he justly observes, "in the history of the world there is not a more extraordinary example of what industry, and a strict union of interests for effecting a great purpose can do." The fall of this singular confederacy affords also a wholesome lesson: "it began in their becoming warlike instead of commercial, and preferring political importance to wealth obtained by their original modes." The discovery of the passage to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, with that of America, and the consequent attention to commerce thereby excited in other nations, precipitated its dissolution. An account of the armed neutrality in 1780, and the rankling of that animosity which gave rise to it, until, after the victory of Copenhagen

hagen by our lamented Nelson, it issued in the convention of 1801, including many sensible observations connected with that subject, close this very interesting chapter.

The second chapter introduces us more immediately to the principal intent of the work; in which, as might be expected, Russia takes the precedence, and occupies a considerable part of the volume. "Its extent, seas, lakes, rivers, canals; its produce," &c. &c. are distinctly and minutely examined in several subsequent chapters. After the ample communications of Mr. Tooke and others, it cannot be expected that our author should be able to throw much additional light on what relates to the natural appearance of this rising empire. He views every thing, however, with a commercial eye, and among the numerous improvements for facilitating the operations of trade, he mentions with admiration the various and extensive canals, by which,

'A great part of European Russia has a communication with one or other of the seas by which it is bounded; and, as the rivers are numerous, and a general plan is followed of constructing canals wherever they can be useful, in a very short time, its internal communications will be such as to furnish it with the means of transporting all its produce into other parts, by *means* of water carriage.

'As we have described a few of the principal rivers and canals, either completed, in execution, or in contemplation, of that part of the Russian empire in Europe; we shall give the communication from the frontiers of China, by which the trade from thence, and that of Siberia, is carried on to the city of Petersburg. This navigation first commences on the borders of China, passing by the Selenga to the Baikal Lake, from thence upon the Angara, into the Yenissey, as far down as Yenissey; there the merchandise is unloaded and carried over a short tract of land, and embarked on the river Ket; from thence down that river into the Oby; from which up the Irtish, the Tobol; and thence overland to the Tchussovaia, upon which river it is embarked again, and falls into the Kama, and by the Kama into the great river Wolga. By this conveyance it was estimated, that Russia drew some years ago, merchandize to the value of no less than twelve millions of rubles.' p. 67.

The produce exported from Russia is, iron, hemp, flax, cordage of all kinds, tallow, hides, timber, grain of all sorts, particularly wheat, with a considerable number of manufactured articles—of all of which particular statements are given, ascertaining the quantities shipped from the different ports, and the proportions purchased by Great Britain alone. The exportation of iron from Russia to England has been for some time on the decline; that of tallow has most astonishingly increased, insomuch that in the year 1803,

'Russia exported to Great Britain alone, no less than 27,450 tons; the whole exportation that year, from Russia, on the side of the Baltic and Archangel, not including Courland, being 31,500 tons, and nearly equal

to 2,000,000l. sterling in value; a quantity and sum almost incredible, when we consider the produce of an ox for other useful purposes.' p. 89.

In the eighth chapter the author has given a minute detail of the route from England to Turkey, by way of Russia and the Black Sea; shewing the advantages of this mode, above the more tedious conveyance of goods through Germany, or even through the Dardanelles.

'The British commerce with Turkey may, at a moderate expence and risk, and in a reasonable time, be carried on through Russia, when Great Britain and France are at war, when the premium of insurance is high, as well as freights, and when great delays often occur by waiting for convoys.'

Mr. O. enters into the consideration of a variety of details, to prove the position he has laid down, into which, we are sorry that our limits will not allow us fully to follow him. The route which he prefers to every other is, by way of Riga, up the Düna, and through the Beresinski canal to join the Dnieper.

'Hitherto such articles of value, as would bear the expense by land, through Germany, have been defrayed by the premium which would have been paid for the sea risk. From the borders of Germany, overland to Constantinople, frequent robberies occur, from the nature of the government police; so that a new channel, which we shall point out, seems preferable to the more tedious conveyance through Germany, even supposing that the Elbe and the Rhine should be joined to the Danube: these are considerations worthy the notice of those in the British Turkey trade.

'In time of war, the freight from London to Turkey has often been from 8l. to 10l. sometimes to 12l. per ton, and even higher, according to the nature of the article. The premium of insurance, from 18 even to 35 guineas per cent. has been paid, but with returns for convoy; which has left from 10 to 20 per cent. net premium to pay upon the goods, exclusive of a detention of some months for convoy. The new channel to be here pointed out will save great expence as well as time, by the way of Riga, up the Düna, and through the Beresinski canal, which will be finished this year, to join the Dnieper: this channel is preferable to that by way of Konigsburg, Memel, Petersburg, or any other; because the goods by way of Riga will have to ascend a less distance against the current, and sooner get into a favourable one to descend the Dnieper to Odessa, from whence the frequent, nay, almost constant opportunities will cause great expedition. The spring and autumn would be particularly favourable to this new mode, not only in ascending the Düna, but descending the Dnieper, till the obstructions in that river are completely removed, which are already described in treating of the rivers of Russia. Supposing the merchandize was shipped from England in the end of March to Riga, it would arrive in the middle of April at that city; and, on the canal being completed, from the great trafic which will be carried on by this channel, immediately proceed forward for the Black Sea; a month might be allowed, the expence would be trifling, as well as the risk.

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'The freight from England to Riga might be reckoned about 20s. per ton, as most vessels to Russia go in ballast, or only part loaded. The premium of insurance in spring and summer would be only four guineas per cent. to return two per cent. for convoy. The transit duty through Russia would be one eighth part of the customs, as will be seen at the end of the last chapter in treating of Russia, and in some instances, by Odessa, nothing. The expence from Riga to Odessa might not exceed 50s. per ton, by water, and not more by the sledge roads, part of the way in winter. The freight from Odessa, as well as the insurance, are both reasonable, as is already mentioned in treating of the trade betwixt Russia and Turkey; so that taking the freight from England, by way of Riga, or even Konigsburg, to Constantinople, it would only be about half of that by the Mediterranean, in time of war; and the premium of insurance altogether not more than from four to six per cent. being only from one third to a half of the amount by the other route.'

pp. 184—185.

This extract lays open to our readers one of the chief objects of Mr. Oddy's publication; and it affords to the British merchant a subject of interesting consideration. His account of the commerce of Russia concludes with the following reflections:

'In taking a general view of the trade of Russia, which is all that remains to be done, after having entered so fully into the details, and furnished tables, from which every circumstance of importance may be seen; we cannot help observing how amazingly advantageous its trade is with the British dominions. Not only the amount of the sales is equal nearly to those of all other nations; but it is from Britain only that Russia receives a balance in cash. Were the trade suspended, the importations of wines, brandies, and foreign produce and manufactures, from other countries, would totally absorb the monied capital of Russia; and it is not going too far to say, that such an event would do it more harm, than any other that could take place. Russia can only grow wealthy by internal industry, and its connection with other nations; but those two things are dependent on each other. The introduction of foreign goods, stimulates the people to industry, but they could not be introduced in half the quantity they now are, if it were not for Britain.

'This statement of the case cannot be too much enforced, as there is evidently a disposition in Russia to undervalue the connection, and to put it to a risk, for advantages that are merely in expectation, and that certainly would never be realized. We have already, in our remarks on the armed neutrality, had occasion to speak of this; but it cannot be too strictly impressed on the mind, as Russia evidently gives the direction to the views of the courts of Sweden and Denmark, and therefore in point of politics, may be considered as regulating the North.

'Though it is easy to see that many mistakes are committed by the Russian government, in its endeavours to forward commerce, yet those endeavours are incessant, and have already produced great effects; its immense extent, the line of politics that has been followed, and the opening of ports on the Black Sea, will tend to civilize the interior of the country, which, together with the canals that are carrying on, must, in a few years, produce great changes.

'When we look on the past, we may anticipate the future. The rise

of Petersburg, the general increase of commerce, and the vast augmentation of power; the rapid rise of Odessa, and the numerous efforts made to hasten the progress towards prosperity, leave no doubt as to the important part that nation will soon act on the theatre of Europe.'

pp. 209, 210.

We sincerely hope that the good understanding which now subsists between the two countries, will be continued and cultivated, on both sides, with that earnestness which their respective interests require.

(To be continued.)

Art. VI. *The Song of the Sun.* A Poem of the Eleventh Century; from the more ancient Icelandic Collection, called the Edda. Imitated by the Rev. James Beresford, M. A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. With a Preface, Notes, and short Account of the Author. Johnson, London. 8vo. pp. 110. 1805. price 3s. 6d.

IT seems there are two Icelandic works, known by the name of EDDA: one of the eleventh, the other of the sixteenth century. We shall extract Mr. B.'s account of the former. He says, they have erroneously been confounded with each other, 'though of wholly different ages, authors, and objects.'

'The more ancient of these, which is wholly metrical, was first committed to writing in the eleventh century, and is by some supposed to have been composed by *Sæmundr* or *Sæmundar*; while others allow to him no other concern with the poems, than as a compiler, maintaining that he barely wrote down from memory, such poems as had been really introduced into Iceland by the Norwegians, who, accompanied by a numerous body of Swedes, are known to have colonized that island, of which they were the first inhabitants, in the 9th century. For one or other of these reasons, this more ancient collection has been called by way of distinction, the *Sæmundine Edda*.'

Mr. B. then introduces a succinct history of the later Edda; adding, concerning the more ancient, that, one portion was published at Copenhagen, in 1787, in a quarto volume; another has been promised; I know not whether it has yet appeared. In the volume already published, will be found the poem of which I now offer an imitation.'

From this statement it appears, that Sæmundar was another Ossian. But, as the poems of the latter are said to be nearly of the venerable antiquity of fifteen or sixteen hundred years, the Icelanders must not pretend to contest the palm of antiquity with *the Caledonian*. The name Edda, they say, signifies *grandmother*, importing the antiquity of the poems. The Icelandic name of the part before us, is, *Solar Liod*, Song of the Sun.

The Icelandic bards are represented as a sort of mystics, whose grand object was to be unintelligible; and had not Mr. B. taken some pains to assure us that this was not the case with

his

his author, we might have replied with some little indignation, *si non vis intelligi, debes negligi.*

As to the work in question, the Editor, in his preface, page xiv, raises great expectations.

> Our Teacher, as we reverently follow him through his solemn range of subjects, varies his authoritative appeals to the heart, and to the reason —to the fancy, and to the soul—to our hopes, and our terrors. He delights, alarms, or astonishes the imagination by images, and descriptions, unconceived before, yet welcomed instantly by the judgment, as not less probable than strange. His counsels, his precedents, and his warnings, momentous as they are in themselves, and powerfully as they conduce to the purposes of each other, are, moreover, so tremendously enforced by his revelations of wrath to come, that we are constrained, at once, to shudder at the torments that await the guilty, and to bow before the justice which denounces and inflicts them.—On the other hand, the softening, as well as animating, influence of hope is tried upon those iron natures, which might have stood proof against the force of horror: and the Poet, having first invited the Reprobate to goodness by human motives, either irresistibly endearing, or unanswerably wise, proceeds to tempt him forward, by the most ravishing glimpses of beatitude at the close.—In fine; he seems, as he professes, to come with a warrant from the dead; and tells, like an inhabitant of both worlds, the secrets of eternity.

But, as the Editor confesses his total ignorance of the Icelandic tongue, and professedly 'imitates' only the dull, 'bald,' and even 'ungrammatical Latin translation,' which we suppose he found in the Copenhagen edition; how can he expatiate so positively, on the beauties and perfection of his original? How does he know it possesses these qualities? Even admitting the Latin to be faithful, and the original to be replete with poetical beauties; does he think these tender sensitive plants will bear the rude touch of such an unskilful hand, as his Latin translator confessedly is? Can they be transplanted into a language of such different idiom and construction, yet still preserve their native fragrance, tints, and lustre? Of all transfusions, that of imagination is the most difficult.

Plan of the Poem.—The author assumes the character of a father, who, after his death, returns to earth, for the purpose of admonishing his son; and for revealing the state of departed souls, in Heaven and in Hell. These communications are made through the medium of a dream or vision. But why the poem is called the "Song of the Sun" is not known. We think, however, Mr. B. might have discovered a better reason than that contained in the second line of the following stanza. (78th.)

> 'These healing strains, my son, I, sole of men,
> With those that in the Sun's bright courts were bred,
> Have learn'd for thy behoof; to me, erewhile,
> Brought by my sage instructor from the dead.'

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We think too, as to the derivation of this name, that in the frozen regions of the North, if any created being had a right to be deified, the *Sun* would have the first claim. Why may he not have been there, as elsewhere, the god of poetry; and in that character, have patronised this production? We extract two stanzas, the 39th and 40th, which with the five following, begin 'I saw the sun;" and this appears to be the most probable reason for the title of the poem. We give these stanzas first in the Icelandic; secondly in the 'bald' Latin; and then in Mr. B.'s *imitation.*

39

Sól ek sá
Sanna dag-stiörnv
Drúpa dyn-heimvm;
Enn heliar grind
Hey'rda ec a annan veg
Dióta dúngliga.

39.

Solem vidi,
Verum diei astrum,
Mæstum in sonitûs regionibus:
At fores Orci
Audivi ab alterâ parte
Stridere gravitèr.

40

Sól ek sá
Setta dreyr-stöfvm
Miök var ek dá vr heimi hallr:
Mattvg hún leitz
A marga vegv
Frá dúi sem fyrri var.

40.

Solem vidi
Obsitum cruentis literis;
Multum eram tum e mundo vergens [cernuus].
Potens visus est ille
Multismodis
Præ quam prius erat.

39

I saw the Sun, all faithful Star of Day,
Mournful and wan, amidst the sounding spheres:
I heard far-off oppos'd, the gates of Hell
Groan heavily, and harshly, through mine ears!

40

I saw the Sun, with bloody lines drawn o'er—
While verging to my fall from this terrene:
Ten-thousand-fold, methought, more fierce he stood,
Than, from my hour of birth, these eyes had seen!

This is a fair specimen; by which it will be seen, how much the editor over-rates the value of his offering at the shrine of public *taste.* His notes, by way of glossary, display neither extensive reading, nor much delicacy of imagination. His prose seems somewhat bewildered by the obscurity and antiquity of his subject; witness the phrases, 'at more length,' 'harrowing sublimity,' 'the worth of gold *indestructibly* centered in its weight,' &c. In his verse, the expressions 'devote to evil,' 'blind nook,' &c. are too colloquial even for plain prose. '*Dragons of hope*,' '*Maids of death*,' and much more equally unintelligible, may be referred, to be as charitable as we can, to the class of sublime nonsense. The piece, considered as a whole, presents horror without grandeur,

grandeur, and morality without object and without order; characteristic enough of a barbarous age. There is, also, as the editor himself confesses, *a strange and absurd mixture of profane fables with Christian certainties.* A mixture which our readers will not expect us to commend.

Art. VII. *A Medical and Experimental Inquiry,* into the Origin, Symptoms, and Cure of Constitutional Diseases. Particularly Scrophula, Consumption, Cancer, and Gout. Illustrated by Cases. By William Lambe, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians. Mawman. pp. 276. Price 5s. 6d. 1805.

WITH similar invectives to those which Sancho Pança lavished on the official preserver of his constitution, some readers will doubtless be disposed to address the author of a work which prohibits them from drinking of the pure lambent stream; while others, not blest with the sobriety of Reviewers, will readily concur with him in the opinion, that all liquors possess poisonous qualities, in proportion to the quantity of *water* which they contain.

'Sed nunc amisso quæramus seria ludo.'———

By constitutional diseases, Dr. Lambe informs us, he means, those which arise slowly and spontaneously; and concerning which we are hitherto ignorant, whether they are to be attributed to the operation of foreign and external causes, or to an original imperfection in the structure or functions of any of the different parts of the body. Among these, he places scrophula, pulmonary consumption, gout, cancer, mania, epilepsy, and many cutaneous eruptions. However diversified may be the forms and symptoms of these diseases, they may all, the doctor says, be traced to the operation of a common matter, introduced into the system from without. This matter, he thinks, has its origin from the decomposition of animal, and, perhaps, of vegetable bodies. This delcterious matter, which Dr. Lambe designates by the name of SEPTIC POISON, and which, he says, exactly resembles *arsenicated manganese,* is admitted into the body, he supposes, in many ways; but, principally, and most abundantly, under the attractive and unsuspected form of WATER.

'Is not this the very dæmon, which, for so many ages, has tortured mankind; and which, usurping the sensorium, has corrupted, under a thousand forms, both the mind and body? the evil spirit, which has augmented the wants of man, while it has diminished his enjoyments? which has exasperated the passions, inflamed the appetites, benumbed the senses, and enfeebled the understanding? which has converted his fine form into a storehouse of diseases, has blasted the flower of his offspring, and has brought even the strongest of his name to an untimely grave?' pp 17, 18.

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With the hope of embodying this phantasmagorian form, recourse is had to experiments, which are placed at the end of the inquiry; but which we, reversing the order in which the doctor has arranged his materials, shall first examine. As these form the foundation of the building which he has erected, we may, by making them the first objects of our inquiry, directly form a judgement respecting the durability of the superstructure.

In the experiments on water, we find several made with a view of establishing the fact, that the New River water contains a portion of animal matter. Not doubting of this fact, which the recollection of the innumerable animated beings with which all waters teem is sufficient to establish, we do not think it necessary to dwell on this portion of the experiments.

With respect to those which are adduced in proof of the presence of manganese and of arsenic, we shall only consider two results on which the Doctor particularly dwells. The retort in which the residuum of the water had been exposed to destructive distillation, received a deep *blue* stain, indelible by acids, where it had undergone a red heat. This stain, the doctor considers as one of the proofs of the presence of arsenic acid, because Scheele uniformly observed indelible stains of *various* colours in his experiments with arsenic acid, and the different metals. But similar stains will be observed in almost every instance of destructive distillation: the Doctor himself observes, that the same stain is also formed by any animal substance, exposed to destructive distillation. Now since, according to this author, arsenic acid, all animal substances, all vegetable substances, and water, occasion this stain, is it not as fair to infer from this experiment, that arsenic acid contains something of an animal or vegetable nature, as that animal substances possess something of an arsenical nature?

Arsenic, or the white oxide of arsenic mixed with any inflammable substance, on being heated between two copper plates, leaves a *white* stain on the copper. By exposing the ashes of animal matter, with charcoal, to the action of heat between copper plates, a stain was produced, which was internally *dark mixed with crimson spots*, and externally of a *yellower* colour than that which is produced by pure arsenic. From this negative result, Dr. Lambe infers an identity of nature in the two substances. But this can never be admitted: for, as this discolouration of the copper proceeds merely from the oxidation of its surface, the effect may of course be produced by many other substances. We are informed, indeed, in one part of the work, that the stain produced in this manner, on copper, by the residuum from water, could not possibly be distinguished from that caused by pure white arsenic, treated in the same manner. But, in another part of the work, it will be seen, that this experiment proves

proves rather too much; since the impression thus made on the copper, by the residuum of the water, when compared with that made by arsenic itself, is said to be the more distinct of the two!

Here then, conceding every point which our author's hypothesis requires; a substance, in the composition of which, he supposes a most minute proportion of arsenic enters, produces an effect peculiar to arsenic, in a greater degree than is produced by arsenic itself alone.

'I washed out the deliquescent matter, and put the remainder, mixed with a little charcoal powder, between plates of copper, which I exposed to a red heat. The copper received a white stain by this process. A little arsenic was exposed to the same treatment between similar plates. No difference could be observed between these stains in each experiment, unless that the impression made by the residuum of the water, was the more distinct of the two.' p. 16.

Such a result as this, is sufficient to shew that the inferences which Dr. L. has drawn from his experiments, are by no means to be relied on. Our hopes therefore revive, and we trust that we may again venture to employ, without first subjecting it to a chemical process,

'The vehicle, the source of nutriment,
And life, to all that vegetate or live.'

We become, indeed, more confident in our hopes, as we proceed; and find an objection still more powerful, and so obvious that it must offer itself to every tyro in chemistry. In no one of our author's experiments, to prove the presence of arsenic, is the true characteristic of arsenic, the alliaceous smell, ever noticed! This circumstance alone, when the extremely small quantity of arsenic necessary for analysis is considered, is sufficient to shew that the proposed hypothesis is without foundation.

This objection is, however, attempted to be thus obviated. Dr. L. informs us, that he was foiled in every attempt to separate the arseniate of manganese into its constituent principles. But this was accomplished by Scheele, who says, that when the precipitate, the arseniate of manganese, was mixed with charcoal powder in a crucible, and subjected to heat, they flowed, and regulus of arsenic arose in the form of vapour, while the manganese remained behind. Yet, from this failure in his attempt to separate the arsenic from the manganese, in the arseniate of manganese, and from being equally unable to procure any arsenic from the residuum of water, our author contends, that the water is contaminated by this same combination of manganese and arsenic; and hence explains why neither metal can be made to appear by his experiments!

Having shewn how little aid Dr. L.'s hypothesis receives from the direct testimony of experiments, we add, that the collateral evidence,

evidence, derived from observation and reasoning, is far from yielding it effectual support. The following conclusions, deduced from the Doctor's experiments, contain an explicit statement of the opinions he has here advanced.

'1. Common water gives products much resembling those which are derived from animal matter. It is probable, therefore, that it has received a taint from this matter in a state of decomposition, or, in other words, from *putrefaction*.

'2. The metallic basis of the matter, which contaminates common water, exactly resembles *arsenicated manganese*.—These metals unite in a great variety of proportions and different degrees of oxygenation. They form the basis of the matter which I have denominated septic poison. With the other principles I am not correctly acquainted, but they must be those which are common to animal matter. I have hitherto been foiled in every attempt to separate this compound into its constituent principles, whether it be made artificially or be found already formed.

'3. The same compound enters into the composition of animal matter. I have found it in the coal, which remains after the distillation of animal substances, and the ashes to which this coal is reducible by incineration.

'4. As all animal matter is derived from the vegetable kingdom, the same substance must enter likewise into the composition of vegetable matter. It may be readily detected in the ashes of pit-coal, and I doubt not, in common vegetable ashes.

'In a word, then, the decomposition of animal, and, perhaps, of vegetable matter, that is to say, *putrefaction*, I believe to be the great instrument of the destruction of the human species. By this process a matter is developed, which becomes a true and proper poison to the human body. Different systems and different organs of the same system are embued with different degrees of resisting or conservative force. Hence the great body of the race perish prematurely, each at his appointed hour, but with phenomena infinitely varied, according to the varieties of the organs principally affected, the periods of life and the constitutional peculiarities of every individual.' pp. 21—23.

The mode of treatment, by which our author thinks that a stop may be put to the progress of the most contumacious diseases, consists chiefly in the substitution of distilled for common water. Milk, whey, and buttermilk, with such fermented liquors as are formed from pure vegetable juices; such as cider, perry, and good foreign wines, and rum, brandy, &c. diluted with distilled water, are allowed: but salt, and salted meats, are to be used sparingly; while beer, porter, and all liquors the basis of which is common water, are forbidden. At page 7, the case is related, of a gentleman who was much relieved by this mode of treatment. The second case is, of a child who had lost the use of his lower limbs, and seemed to derive advantage from this dietetic course; but with it were joined sea-bathing, and the use of such medicines as seemed adapted to the circumstances of the case. Thus also, in the fifth case, appropriate medicines were

were combined with the dietetic regimen, and were persisted in for seven months. Indeed, it will not be too much to say, that additional and stronger cases will be required; before experience can be admitted to have proved the truth of the doctrines here advanced.

The importance of detecting fallacy in opinions which tend to rob us of one of our choicest blessings, impels us to point out a few instances, in which our author has suffered his judgement to be misled by the doctrine he so industriously endeavours to disseminate.

Alluding to those diseases which he supposes to proceed from the influence of the septic poison, Dr. L. at page 9, says,

'Savage man is almost entirely exempt from their dominion, and he seems to possess a frame, in many points, physically different from that of man, in that degree of cultivation, to which he has hitherto arrived. In proportion as he emerges from his primæval state, do these furies advance upon him, and would seem to scourge him back into the paths of nature and simplicity.'

Having observed, with other physicians, that those who indulge much in the use of punch, become dropsical; our author imputes this bad consequence, not to the alcohol, but to the pernicious effects of the watery vehicle, of which he observes wine is destitute.

While the beauty of the Irish and Lancashire women, and the strength of the Irish men, are attributed, by our author, to the drinking of buttermilk, with their potatoes; so, on the other hand, speaking of the preternatural excitement occasioned by the septic poison, he says,

'In some systems, happily constituted, in which the conservative powers are very great, and uniformly diffused over all the organs, this preternatural excitement may not occasion any apparent disease; but it is inconceivable, that any morbific force should continue perfectly inert, if constantly applied. It may therefore be fairly questioned, whether, in every subject it does not accelerate the period of old age; and whether it has not been a powerful instrument in preventing the race from attaining to that longevity, for which nature seems to have destined it, and to which, as we are informed by tradition, it arrived in the primitive ages of the world. p. 47.

It would evidently be necessary for Dr. L. should he hope to derive any force from these observations, to shew that more water is drank by *civilised* man of the *present* day, than by those who existed *before the flood*, or who now exist in a *savage* state. Until this be done, we trust these observations can have but little weight. Indeed, to dwell on opinions such as these, is entirely unnecessary; except to observe how much the mind of an ingenious and benevolent man, may be warped by an attachment to a darling hypothesis, The industry and zeal manifested

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in this work, by Dr. Lambe, are, however, sufficient to induce us to wish to meet him again; but on ground which he may find more tenable.

Art. VIII. *A Description of the Island of St. Helena*; containing Observations on its singular Structure and Formation; and an Account of its Climate, Natural History, and Inhabitants. 8vo. pp. 262. price 6s. 6d. 1805. Phillips.

WE have had occasions of exciting the public attention to the Cape of Good Hope, as a valuable accommodation to our Eastern trade, when measuring the vast length of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The volume before us invites our notice to an object of minor importance, but of similar utility. About a thousand miles from any other land, in S. Lat. 16° W. Long. 6° 30′, rises a rocky island, first discovered, about 300 years ago, by a Portuguese navigator, on his return from India. To honour the saint on whose day he made this agreeable discovery, he called the island St. Helena. From the Portuguese it passed to the Dutch, and from them was wrested by the British arms. Neither its extent, which is in circumference less than thirty miles, nor its soil, (for it is chiefly a mere rock) can give it much importance; but its situation amidst a dreary tract, and its supply of pure water, have gained for it the notice and patronage of the East India Company. Under their auspices it has flourished, the scanty productions of the soil have been multiplied, and the inhabitants have increased to upwards of two thousand.

The anonymous author of this description gives us the result of "a diligent search of five weeks." Judging it, perhaps, more systematical, he commences his description with an account of the materials of which the island is composed. But, as comparatively few readers will enter with much interest on these geological researches; we should have recommended a more popular subject for the commencement and nearly the first half of his volume, rather than an investigation on which the author himself makes the following just remark.

'From the various, opposite, and contradictory views of things, into which even men of science and observation have been led, in their reasonings concerning the structure of the globe; it should seem that Nature, in the manner of accomplishing her great terraqueous revolutions, has hitherto mocked the imbecility of human research.' p. 48.

After labouring to prove the volcanic origin of the whole island, we were rather surprised and diverted, to find the author following the steps of Kircher, to discover in this and other detached spots, the remains of Plato's long forgotten Atlantis.

The climate of St. Helena, notwithstanding its excessive drought,

drought, for which some reasons are given, appears to be remarkably salubrious. Where the rocks or lava are decomposed, they furnish a soil very favourable to vegetation; and, contrary to the usual state of countries, the eminences are fertile, while the valleys are abandoned to sterility.

The introduction of the *cocos nucifera*, which this writer, preferring nature to system, classes among palms, is earnestly recommended to the proprietors of St. Helena. We gratify ourselves with a quotation on this subject, which forms an agreeable exception to the heathenish phraseology, by which nature is so often substituted for nature's God.

'This is the most remarkable production of those islands and continental shores, which are situated within the torrid zone. Here this beautiful and useful tree is spread in such abundance and variety, that its appearance constitutes the peculiar and distinguishing feature of the lands where it grows; and its representation may be considered as the most natural symbol of tropical climates. It is unquestionably the best gift which the beneficent Author of Nature hath bestowed on the inhabitants of those sultry regions. Wonderfully adapted to the purposes of simple life, it yields without the labour of preparation that food and exhilarating beverage, which in austerer climates, can only be obtained with toil and care. Its broad and spreading foliage, of the most refreshing verdure, cools and shelters the thirsty soil where it grows, while it is easily fashioned into a light pavilion, which protects the natives from the sun and rain. Of the numerous classes of palms, though there are several more beautiful, there is none so eminently useful as the cocoa-nut. Man, in a state of nature, wants but little that is not supplied by this admirable tree, which is adapted to purposes so various and manifold, that the Hindoos, who celebrate its uses in their songs and verses, regard it with wonder and veneration as a most lively and affecting example of the beneficence of Providence.

'The same wise and benevolent design, which has so amply provided for the convenience and accommodation of the southern islands, and shores of continents, by the easy and abundant growth of this useful tree, has still further extended the benefit of this provision, by making its propagation from one land to another depend, in many instances, on the operation of natural causes. For these trees growing near the sea, and frequently over-hanging the surf, their fruit when ripe drops into the water, and is often carried to a great distance by winds and currents; and being, in this way, thrown upon the sandy shore of some remote island, it strikes root. In this manner palms have sprung up in some uninhabited isles, where no trees of the kind grew at so recent a period as that of the discovery of India by the route of the Cape of Good Hope.'

pp. 166—169.

It appears from our author's account of the inhabitants, that, in spite of the fabled origin of their isle, they are genuine descendants of fallen Adam. The locality of their ideas is amusing; yet it was very natural for the fair islander to conclude that the arrival of the India ships must create as powerful sensations in London, as at St. Helena.

" Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus hædos
" Nòram: sic parvis componere magna solebam."

For our concluding extract, we reserve a circumstance to which the author of the volume has very properly adverted in his dedication, as furnishing an additional reason for the title of the HONOURABLE East India Company. By the abolition of slavery in St. Helena, the Company enjoys the desirable privilege of declaring that all its possessions are now exempted from the disgraceful and ruinous concomitants of slavery. '*O si sic omnes!*'

'Blacks, or rather persons of different shades of that colour, who discover in the variety of their complexions and features a strange and motley mixture of races, are employed in cultivating the country, in fishing, and in the capacity of household servants. These people, who are either descended from the blacks brought here by the first European settlers, or who have been since imported from the West Indies, Guinea, Madagascar, or the Cape of Good Hope, were, till within these few years, in a state of slavery. But the practice of slavery here has been long since restrained in its exercise, and mitigated in its effects, by some humane and salutary regulations; and it has very lately, to the honour of the Directors of the East India Company, been wholly abolished. The release of six hundred blacks from a state of thraldom, can subtract but little from the guilt of Europe, or the wrongs of Africa: Yet it is consolatory to record even a single act of justice and mercy to an inconsiderable portion of this unhappy race, whom the enormous wickedness of Europeans has dragged from their homes, and condemned to slavery; not for any wrong they ever did us, or for any good we ever mean to do them; but because our power has unhappily enabled us to make their weakness and sufferings subservient to our avarice.' pp. 227, 228.

A longer residence on the island would probably have enabled the author to have furnished us with more complete information; and had he spent more time on the composition of his volume, he might have compressed and improved it, by the omission of some sentences, which repeat the same ideas almost in the same words; yet it is but justice to say, that it respectably performs the promise of its title. There are two plates exhibiting different views of the island, the external aspect of which is rugged and forbidding, but its interior is pleasingly romantic.

Art. IX. *Naufragia*; or Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks and of the Providential Deliverance of Vessels. By James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. Chaplain of the Prince's Household, and Librarian to his Royal Highness. London, 1805. pp. 421. 8vo. Price 6s. 6d. Mawman.

FEW persons who read at all, are insensible to the interest excited by well written voyages and travels. Of this class of writings some exhibit scenes of peculiar difficulty, danger, and

and distress, which carry us with them as the narrative advances. These, while they interest the feelings, invigorate the mind. They convince the understanding, also, that although, in this world of vicissitudes, clouds and darkness involve the operations of Providence, yet is its power, not infrequently, evidently exerted in the preservation of individuals: and, exerted too, in a manner wholly unexpected, as well as incomprehensible by human wisdom. Such, we have no doubt, will, with few exceptions, be the truly rational conclusions of those who peruse this well-chosen selection, the avowed object of which is, to encourage the distressed sailor in every situation, to emulate the noble conduct of St. Paul, who, thrice shipwrecked, yet *against hope, believed in hope;* and to trust in that benevolent power which "rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm."

In the beginning of the volume, a notion is started, that the well known History of Robinson Crusoe, was written by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, while imprisoned in the Tower, in the early part of the reign of George I. and that it was given by him to De Foe, its hitherto supposed author. The reasons adduced in support of this opinion, do not appear to us conclusive; the strongest internal evidence in their favour is, the striking difference of style between the first and second volumes of the work. The popularity of this history has not been confined to Britain: for Mr. C. observes, that in 1792 he found it, in the original, by the bedside of the Archduke of Austria. The character of De Foe is cleared up satisfactorily respecting a charge of having made undue advantage of Selkirk's papers, whose residence during four years on the desolate island of Juan Fernandez, is believed to have furnished the first idea of Robinson Crusoe. Selkirk returned to England with Captain Woodes Rogers, in 1711: who, the year following, published his voyage round the world, including the story of Selkrik's adventures; whereas Robinson Crusoe did not appear till seven years afterwards, *viz.* in 1719.—From the present volume it is omitted; in consideration, probably, that it is already in every hand.

Of the early voyages included in the volume before us, among those which will be read with interest, that of Sir Humphry Gilbert, to Newfoundland; and the Shipwreck of Sir Thomas Gates, on the islands of Bermudas, are particularly striking. This group of rocks and keys, the terror of navigators, was distinguished by the epithet of "Devil's islands." Dangerous they certainly are, in a very high degree; nevertheless, the fears of our ancient mariners exceeded the truth, on one hand, no less than, on the other hand, the pompous eulogium of Waller, on their imagined excellence, in his well-known poem, beginning with,

" Bermudas, wall'd with rocks! who does not know,
" That happy island where huge lemons grow?"

The description of the isles in their primitive state of desolation, forms a strong contrast with what we know of their present improved condition; notwithstanding which, we do not comprehend the reasons of the benevolent Berkeley for selecting this secluded and dangerous spot as the site of his proposed college. The nearest land is Charlestown: and the distance is 900 miles from the Continent of America.

The almost incredible relation of Monsieur Viaud's adventures and sufferings, equally excites horror and compassion; and the dreadful anguish of hunger, which impelled him to murder his faithful and affectionate negroe, is recited in a detail most painfully minute. Indeed, we doubt much the propriety of such recitals; as the recollection of them may, on some occasions, issue in deeds at which humanity shudders. This observation becomes censure, and proportionately severe, if the narrative, though true in the main, yet is liable in parts to a warrantable degree of scepticism; which we cannot but suspect it is. We turn with pleasure from this tale of woe, to a story which has afforded instruction as well as amusement to thousands, both in their boyish days and in their riper years: the adventures of Capt. Richard Falconer, written in an easy and natural style, and though not destitute of *hair-breadth escapes, from fire, and flood, and famine,* and sometimes approaching to the marvellous, yet never exceeds the bounds of probability. The ideas and descriptions of this history, are those of a man who has actually experienced what he describes. It has also a distinguishing—feature that in the greatest dangers it inculcates a becoming dependance upon, and resignation to, Divine Providence. We heartily wish that in the writing of sea adventures, this principle was more prevalent: nor is it to the honour of the present age, that the more remotely we ascend from our own times, in perusing the accounts of our early voyagers, the more we may discern of piety and humility. We think Mr. Clark's work would not have suffered in the estimation of the public, had he increased the number of those notes, which avowedly have for their object, to call the attention of our brave seamen to the necessity of fearing God, and living their appointed space of hardship, suffering, and danger, to their great Creator's praise.

The loss of the Cato and Proserpine, employed in the service of government, on a coral reef, 700 miles to the eastward of Port Jackson, is prefaced by an observation, that it would have been sooner laid before the public, but for the inhuman conduct of the governor of the Isle of France, in detaining the ship-

wrecked

wrecked officers as prisoners of war. The ships were both totally lost on the reef in a very dark night, but the men escaped on an adjacent sand bank, with the exception of three of their number who were drowned. One of the commanders sailed for Port Jackson, in a small boat, leaving eighty-four men on this forlorn spot, situated in lat. 22°. 11'. So. Long. 155°. 38'. E. with such of the provisions, water, and sails, as were saved from the wrecks of the two ships. During the absence of the boat, they built a schooner out of the wrecks, intending her as their last resource, by which name she was called. Soon after they had landed, they found on the bank the sternpost of a large ship, not much inferior in size to that of a frigate, which had lain long exposed to the weather. This, it is conjectured, and with great probability, belonged to one of the ships of the unfortunate Perouse; and Mr. Westall, the original relator, adds in his narrative

'If we refer to the concluding part of that navigator's last letter from New South Wales, we shall find that his intended track would probably carry him towards the reef on which the above remains of a wreck were found. It was therefore our general opinion, that we were cast away on the very same bank, upon which poor Perouse perished.'

We conclude with observing, that after a stay of forty-nine days on this dismal place, and having laid the keel of a second vessel, they were happily released from their state of painful suspense, by the arrival of ships sent for them from Port Jackson. Mr. Westall's account will give our readers a clear idea of their dangers and sufferings. He says,

'We were all assembled in the cabin, when I suddenly heard the crew in great confusion, and hurrying on deck, beheld breakers on our larboard bow. The coral reef showed itself in a long line of foam, seen indistinctly through the gloom of the approaching night.

'When the ship struck, one general groan resounded throughout, for not a possibility appeared that any one could be saved. The night was unusually dark, and for those latitudes remarkably so. Come, my lads, said Lieutenant Fowler, whose accustomed calmness and serenity experienced no abatement, I have weathered worse nights than this: Come! put a good face upon it. Cut away the mizen shrouds and stays!—The mainmast not going, he then ordered it to be cut down, in order to ease the ship.

'During this dreadful scene, after the first confusion had subsided, all was coolness, and prompt obedience: nor did the smallest disposition for drunkenness, or plunder, appear amongst the crew. It was then that the superiority of British seamen, and their animated reliance upon Providence, was impressed on my mind in a manner that can never be effaced. Many of them, though drenched with the sea, and exhausted with fatigue, would only accept with moderation the spirits served out to recruit their strength.

'For about a quarter of an hour after the ship struck, it was doubtful whether we should be burnt, or drowned; for a candle which had been left in the gun room, had set some curtains on fire, and the flame quickly increasing, was rapidly gaining ground. Amidst this double death, if I may use the expression, immediate precautions were adopted, and with success. The whole of my attention was then divided, between many an anxious glance after the lights of the Bridgewater, and then listening, with dread of the ship's parting, to every crash I heard. The crew laboured incessantly; and what is hardly credible, at least to landsmen, after our men had done all they could, many of them had the resolution to go to sleep, and that soundly, in the gaping wreck of their vessel. Their example was contagious: for after some time, having jammed myself into a secure place, I also was rocked by the tempest into forgetfulness.

'As the day broke, the horrid situation of the Cato, without the surf, was disclosed to the crew of the Porpoise: when our men, who had hitherto borne all their sufferings with firmness, were now overcome with apprehension for the fate of the other crew, and burst into tears: whilst they, poor wretches, rejoiced to find, that we were so much better off than themselves, nobly gave us three distinct cheers! There was an awful sublimity in this act of heroism which I cannot describe. I watched their fate with peculiar solicitude: every sea that broke over the wreck of the poor Cato, seemed to be their grave; and, to my agitated mind, their numbers appeared gradually to diminish.

'One man, more resolute than the rest, after continued exertions, and being overwhelmed repeatedly by the waves, at length reached a part of the reef, that was formed between the coral breakers and the sand bank; and with faultering steps, naked, and bleeding, gained the wreck of the Porpoise, within the surf. Great God! with what sensations did I behold him immediately extend his hands towards Heaven, and with uplifted eyes pour forth the fervent piety of a shipwrecked mariner. We immediately procured him refreshments, and covering: but it was many minutes before he could inform us, that after Mr. Park had made two fruitless attempts to get through the surf, this seaman who was reckoned the best swimmer on board the Cato, had determined to perish, or surmount the threatening obstacles: yet he declared it to be his firm opinion, that few, or none of his shipmates could escape. However, towards noon the surf abated: and, with the exception of three, as mentioned in Lieutenant Fowler's account, the crew of the Cato left their perilous situation, and received support from the stores of the Porpoise.'

pp. 385—388.

Mr. Clarke knows somewhat of a sailor's perilous life; and has proved himself to be not insensible to their mental wants. To the latter we sincerely hope he will pay attention in the future volumes of the Naufragia; as well in respect to selection, as in directing their views to objects which may induce them to think seriously and act virtuously. All affect to lament the too obvious depravity of British sailors, but what benevolent hand contributes its aid to promote their amendment and reformation?

From

From the former exertions of this Divine for the religious instruction and improvement of "those who go down to the sea in ships," we are led to hope that he will meet our wishes: which assuredly will be not only a satisfaction to himself, but a lasting benefit to his country.

We recommend this work to our readers, as instructive and entertaining: and wish both it and its benevolent editor every success.

Art. X. *Specimens of scarce Translations of the Seventeenth Century, from the Latin Poets.* To which are added, Miscellaneous Translations from the Greek, Spanish, Italian, &c. By Robert Walpole, Esq. B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. Small 8vo. pp. 164. Mawman, Poultry. Price 4s. 1805.

WE heartily wish that the art of book-making were somewhat less thriving among us: or that every artist in this line, before he dipt his "grey goose quill" into the yet innocent ink, would seriously ask himself the obvious question, *cui bono?* What *good* am I likely to do? For, not only if mischief, in any shape, but if no good be likely to result from the labours of a writer, he had much better, both on his own account, and on that of his readers, remain quiet. We confess that we speak feelingly on this subject: destined, as we are, to be readers of books, which sometimes neither find, nor deserve, any readers beside Reviewers.

Emboldened by the signal success and popularity of some of our *Elegant Extracters,* a swarm of ephemeral compilers are, without scruple, obtruding their useles *miscellanea* on the public, though neither solicited, nor needed. Hence we are continually offended by the literary limbs of Dryden, Pope, Thomson, Gray, and Mason, absurdly strung together, without connexion, or meaning.

> ——— *velut ægri somnia, vanæ*
> *Fingentur species: ut nec pes, nec caput uni*
> *Reddatur formæ.*

Nor do we confine our disapprobation to random and incoherent compilations from modern poets; the same may be said in respect to the ancient classics: a good *edition* of any of these writers would be welcome; but why should our patience be put to the proof by extracts?

We conceive the above censure falls not unfairly on the writer before us. When, too, we enumerate the chief of these *translations,* we have reason to wonder, why Mr. W. calls them *scarce.* Among smaller twigs, he has collected Byblis and Caunus from Ovid, by Oldham.—Ovid, Eleg. 1, 2, by Creech.—Horace, Ode 1. 4, by Rochester.—Ovid, Elegy 3, 4, by Sir C. Sedley.—

Ode from Gallus, by Cotton.—Martial, b. 8, ep. 77, by B. Jonson.—Tarquin and Lucretia from Ovid, by Creech, &c. with some French translations from the Classics, by Du Perron, &c.

The second department is called (what else indeed should the *first* be called?) *Miscellaneous Translations.* Mr. W. begins with some copies of verses, which are nameless: except that he laconically places at the head of each, "From the Greek;" and that, in his Advertisement, there is a general reference to the *Anthologia.* We have also, an ode translated from Lope de Vega, into English; another from Petrarch, into Latin verse; another from Luis de Leon, into Greek sapphics; another with this vague title again, "From the French," into English; another from the Italian, into English; and another from the French, into Greek again.

We can, however, derive little knowledge from this Babylonish transmutation of tongues, except that Mr. W. understands something of Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, and English. Our readers may perhaps accept his youth as some apology for the vanity which this spruce little polyglot publication betrays; as his ample share both of industry and classical learning may be admitted on better ground. By a Greek Sapphic Ode, entitled, *Melite Britannis subacta,* which is here reprinted, he gained the annual prize at Cambridge, in 1801. The success of this ode in such a contest speaks its praise.

We extract, for the sake of our learned readers, the following just tribute to the memory of a very valuable literary character, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died on his travels in Greece. Mr. Wrangham paid him a very tender poetical remembrance, in his prize poem intitled *Palestine.* We consider Mr. Walpole's Elegiacs as no contemptible specimen of modern Greek composition; though possessing no great elevation of thought or sentiment.

INSCRIBENDUM TUMULO

JOHANNIS TWEDDELL,

IN TEMPLO THESEI

APUD ATHENAS SEPULTI.

Ἐτάδεις ἐν φθιμένοισι· μάτην Σοφίης ἀρ' ἐδρέψω
Ἄνθεα, καὶ σὲ νέον Μοῦσ' ἐφίλησε μάτην.
Ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ γε σῶμα τὸ γήινον ἀμφικαλύπτει
Τύμβος ὁδε· ψυχὴν οὐρανὸς ἀιπὺς ἔχει.
Ἡμιν δ' οἱ σὲ φίλοι φίλον ὡς, κατὰ δάκρυ χέοντες
Μνᾶμα φιλοφροσύνης χλωρὸν, ὀδυρόμεθα.
Ἡδύ γ' ὅμως καὶ τερπνὸν ἔχειν τοῦτ' ἐστὶν, Ἀθηναν
Ἢν σὺ Βρέτανος ἐὼν κεῖσαι ἐν σποδιῇ. p. 144

The

The following is a free "translation" of it:

To be inscribed on the Tomb of John Tweddell, who lies buried at Athens. in the Temple of Theseus.

Thou sleepest among the dead. In vain, therefore, didst thou cull the flowers of wisdom; and thou wast beloved by the Muse in vain. This tomb, however, only holds thine earthly part; thy soul has taken her flight to the skies. We thy friends cannot help lamenting thy loss, since thou wert so dear to us, as we water with our tears the fresh remembrance of thy friendship: Yet it affords some melancholy consolation, that thou, being a Briton, sleepest in the classic dust of Athens.

We have still to mention an "Appendix," containing a scrap of Greek, from Menander; another of Spanish, from a translation of Tasso's Aminta; Mr. Southey's English translation of the Ode by Luis de Leon, which we have already noticed, as translated into Greek by Mr. W.

We are not disposed to detract from Mr. W.'s merit as a versifier, or as a scholar; but we can neither discern the utility, admit the propriety, nor vindicate the morality, of this heterogeneous collection. Nothing is truly valuable merely because it is scarce. To rescue from obscurity *original* English poems of past centuries, might be commendable: but to reprint obsolete English *translations* from classic authors, seems to us the most useless of all literary occupations. Neither are the subjects of these versions, or of those which Mr. W. has added from his own pen, such as can properly recommend them to general attention. On the contrary, we should have wished most of them to have been expunged from school editions of the original authors, rather than to have been brought into common notice by translation into our own language. Instead of such selections as these, or any others from ancient or modern classic writers, we should be glad to see collections of their works, purged from those impurities which render the perusal of them either disgusting or seductive.

Art XI. *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta quædam.* Curavit, et notas addidit Robertus Walpole, A. B. Trin. College, Cant. Veneunt apud J. Mawman, Londini. pp. 116. 8vo. Price 5s. 6d. 1805.

WE know that the famous Dr. Bentley intended to collect all the fragments of the Greek poets, and to publish them with notes and emendations: and as we know too how well he was qualified for the task, the lovers of classical antiquity will lament the cause, whatever it was, that prevented him from executing his intention. He, however, as well as the great Grotius, Morell, and Hartley, did much in this way, though unquestionably,

ably, they have left much more for others to do, and whoever accomplishes the task will confer great obligations on the literary world.

The editor of this collection seems enamoured of any thing *scarce*, or what, perhaps, has only the reputation of being so. His "Scarce Translations" are very properly, therefore, succeeded by these still more *scarce originals*. But we see many reasons for giving a better welcome to this compilation than we thought it our duty to give to the other. What, likewise, we confess, has some weight with us on this occasion, is, to learn that Professor Porson, a member of the same society, was consulted before the publication.

The classical reader is here regaled with a slight taste of the wine of antiquity; drawn, alas! from the broken and almost exhausted cisterns of *Cratinus, Eupolis, Plato, Pherecrates, Antiphanes, Anaxandrides, Aristophon, Epicrates, Eubulus, Phœnicidas, Timocles, Menander,* ET ID GENUS OMNE. Athenæus, of course, has been a valued repository for preserving so many names, (in spite of the loss of their works, almost *in toto*) from the abyss of oblivion. It may be true, that an epigram without wit, or a chorus without meaning, may be idolized, by a profound philologist, almost as much as the works of Homer or Virgil. Nevertheless, we do not mean to depreciate Mr. W.'s present labours. The collection may be useful in some hands, and will certainly be thought curious by all capable judges.

Between the original "Fragments," at the beginning, and the notes at the end, of this volume, are inserted translations from most of the former, partly in Latin, taken from the "Excerpta" of Grotius, and partly in English, from some valuable papers in Mr. Cumberland's "Observer." But we were surprised and disappointed, to find, that the regular series of translations, in the order of the *Fragments* was not complete; contrary to the author's intimation in his Latin introduction. There are several pieces to be found in the Latin of Grotius, (for what reason inserted here, we know not) which Mr. W. has not included in his collection from the originals: and there are some things in that collection which have no translations either in English or Latin.

We select the following fragments of Menander and Philemon, with the nervous imitations of them by Mr. Cumberland, for their sentimental excellence.

ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

ΔΥΣΚΟΛΩι.

Περὶ χρημάτων λαλεῖς ἀβεβαίου πράγματος·
εἰ μὲν γὰρ οἶσθα ταῦτα παραμενοῦντά σοι
ἐς πάντα τὸν χρόνον, φύλαττε μηδενὶ
ἄλλῳ μεταδιδούς· αὐτὸς ὢν δὲ κύριος.

ἃ δὲ μὴ σεαυτοῦ, τῆς Τύχης δὲ πάντ' ἔχεις,
τί ἂν φθονοίης, ὦ πάτερ, τούτων τινί;
αὐτὴ γὰρ ἄλλῳ τυχὸν ἀναξίῳ τινὶ
παρειλομένη σου πάντα προσθήσει πάλιν.
διόπερ ἐγὼ σέ φημι δεῖν ὅσον χρόνον
εἶ κύριος χρῆσθαί σε γενναίως, πάτερ,
αὐτὸν ἐπικουρεῖν πᾶσιν, εὐπόρους ποιεῖν,
ὡς ἂν δύνῃ πλείστους, διὰ σαυτοῦ· τοῦτο γάρ,
ἀθάνατόν ἐστι, κἂν ποτε πταίσας τύχης,
ἐκεῖθεν ἔσται ταὐτὸ τοῦτό σοι πάλιν. p. 33.

Weak is the vanity that boasts of riches,
For they are fleeting things: were they not such,
Could they be yours to all succeeding time,
'Twere wise to let none share in the possession;
But if whate'er you have is held of fortune,
And not of right inherent, why, my father,
Why with such niggard jealousy engross
What the next hour may ravish from your grasp,
And cast into some worthless favourite's lap?—
Snatch then the swift occasion while 'tis yours;
Put this unstable boon to noble uses;
Foster the wants of men, impart your wealth,
And purchase friends: 'twill be more lasting treasure,
And, when misfortune comes, your best resource. p. 74.

The notes are neither very copious, nor very profound: and they are chiefly derived from former commentators, Reiske, Taylor, Bentley, &c. There are others marked P. which are assigned to Prof. Porson. We suppose these latter to have been chiefly hinted at in the communication which Mr. W. handsomely acknowledges to have had with that far-famed Greek luminary.

In the editor's *monitum* respecting *errata*, which, as the finishing touch to his performance, we might at least expect to be altogether *mendis purgata*, we are somewhat surprised to have occasion to correct his corrections. Trifling as the mistake certainly is, he prints κομικώτερον instead of κωμικώτερον. Nor has he here, by any means, pointed out all the misprints of the Greek, especially. He pleads his being absent from the press.

To dismiss Mr. W. from our tribunal, we highly approve of the design of his present performance, with few exceptions: but we do not approve of the growing evil of unnecessarily multiplying books, and giving us authors by *piecemeal*. We wish the editor, whose qualifications for the task are promising, with the friendly aid of the Professor, would seriously meditate a complete collection of these Greek Comic Fragments.

Art. XII. *The History of Egypt*, from the earliest Accounts of that Country, till the Expulsion of the French from Alexandria, in the year 1801. By James Wilson, D. D. Minister of Falkirk. 8vo. 3 vols. pp. about 1400. Price 1l. 4s. Constable, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London.

OF the numerous and singular events to which the French revolution gave birth, the invasion of Egypt was not the least remarkable. Though it is probable that the scheme may have lain among the secrets of state, in the cabinet of the Bourbons, yet none but such an æra of desperate adventures was likely to witness the execution of it. By the expedition of Buonaparte, all the ancient misfortune of this singular country was revived; the mental distance at which it seemed to have been placed, vanished, and Europe pressed to see its battles fought in "the land of Ham," and to witness new "wonders in the fields of Zoan." Thus all the active energies of generosity were called into vigorous exercise, to procure the knowledge of every particular relative to a spot, rendered interesting by its natural singularities, by the most ancient records of history, sacred and profane, by its long predicted servitude to strangers, and by the consequence to which it has at length arrived, as the Thermopylæ of the East, where genius and valour arrested the progress of invasion, which would have cut the sinews of our wealth, and thus would have annihilated the importance of Britain and the liberties of the world.

To gratify this reasonable curiosity, Dr. W. steps forth, attended with the advantages of a propitious subject, but accompanied by the peril of remaining without excuse, should he fail to secure the public interest and applause. He has, indeed, laboured commendably to draw from the best sources; and if we cannot award to him the praise of throwing new light on the subject, yet he has collected his materials with diligence and care, and has disposed them with some taste and judgment. We chiefly remonstrate against being led so frequently and so far from the object of research, to follow the fortunes of the Seleucidæ, the progress of the crusades, and the protean forms of the French revolution. To have been detained longer in the land of Egypt would have been to us no hard bondage.

Instead of an enquiry into the origin of the names, both of Egypt and of its far-famed river, together with some industrious researches concerning the source of the Nile, which the extent and promise of the work gave us a right to expect; we have only a slight intimation of the confidence which Dr. W. places in the veracity of his countryman, Bruce.

'Egypt reaches from about the 31° 22′ to the 23° 45′ of north latitude, and Grand Cairo, its present capital, is in 31° 16′ of longitude east from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea; on the east by the isthmus of Suez and the Arabian Gulf; on the south by Nubia,

Nubia, or a part of ancient Ethiopia: and on the west by Lybia, or the desert of Barca, which includes the ancient Marmorica and the kingdom of Cyrene. From the Mediterranean to Syene, or Assuan as it is now called, there is a distance of about 500 miles, and the breadth, upon an average, including the greater and less Oasis, may be estimated at 250. A considerable part of the country upon the north is low, level, and some of it marshy. That district which is bounded by the branches of the Nile is somewhat in shape like the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, and is therefore denominated the Delta. This portion of Egypt, and the vale through which the Nile runs, in the upper part of the country, are verdant and fruitful; but excepting these and casual spots, where moisture is found, the rest of Egypt is full of barren mountains and burning sands.' pp. 4, 5.

The cause here assigned, both for the want of rain in Egypt, and for the overflowing of the Nile, though not new, may afford instruction to some of our readers.

'The tendency of the air to fill up the rarified space, between the tropics, not only produces the monsoons and trade-winds, but also assists us to offer a reason for the deficiency of rain in the districts of Egypt. Being mostly within the extent, and altogether within the influence of the northern monsoons, the clouds of that quarter are hurried toward the equator, from April to October, and being carried both rapidly and high, none of them descend on Egypt, nor let fall on its surface any part of their burthen; but leaving it unvisited and dry, they hasten to the mountains of Abyssinia, and there they deposit their watry stores. The heated and rarified air between the tropics necessarily ascends into the higher regions of the sky; and, yielding to the thicker atmosphere, by which it is displaced, it returns toward the northern mountains to be re-loaded with fresh vapours, and to proceed again, in a lower direction, toward the equator. pp. 19, 20.

'In referring all nations of the world to one common source, the line of their migration may be traced back to the banks of the Euphrates or the Persian Irac. The ancient Persians and Indians, the Egyptians and Ethiopians, the Romans, the Greeks, and the Goths, appear to have descended from Ham a son of Noah. The original inhabitants of Greece were probably the children of Japhet, another of his sons, but the Greeks, properly so called, who emigrated from Syria, or Egypt, stiled the ancient people of Greece barbarians, and drove them out. It is suggested, from various hints and records, that Cush, a son of Ham, went into Ethiopia, Mizraim into Egypt, and Raamah, the grandson of Ham, into India. The Jews and the Arabs, the Assyrians and the second race of Persians, appear to have sprung from Shem, and the Tartars, with all their diversified nations, may be referred to Japheth, the third son of Noah.'—pp. 30, 31.

Dr. W. stoutly contends that the original Egyptians were not negroes.

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* Mizraim is the name by which the Hebrew scriptures call the land of Egypt.

Of the famous Pyramids we have the following account.

'The pyramids of Egypt are rather monuments of industry than skill; and the immensity of their size has long attracted the curiosity of travellers. A pyramid is a solid figure, which is contained by three or more planes of a triangular form, having their bases in the same plane and one common vertex. The pyramids of Egypt have a quadrangular base, and some of their summits are not drawn completely to a point; although at a distance they have a sharp appearance. The contractions are not made in every case by a sloping shape of the stones, but are formed in the manner of steps, by having every successive row further in than the preceding; and notwithstanding what has been asserted, it does not seem that they were ever covered by blocks of granite or marble.

The height of the largest pyramid of Giza has been so differently represented that we are at a loss what conclusion to draw.

After comparing a diversity of accounts, the altitude of this pyramid may be fixed at somewhat less than 500 feet; the sides, which have a sloping direction, may exceed 600, and the breadth of a side at the base, cannot be accounted less than 690. Of the pyramids, which are situated near Giza on the Lybian side of the Nile, and nearly opposite to Grand Cairo, there are three, which rear themselves in a majestic manner, and attract more especially the notice of travellers. They stand so high upon a rising rock, that they have never been reached by the waters of the Nile. The marble and granite, which have been found in their neighbourhood, are but fragments, and probably belonged to other buildings; for the stones of the pyramids are soft and free, and appear to have been found in the adjoining rocks.

The pyramids of Egypt depart but a little from that part of the geometrical definition, which describes them as solid bodies. The largest pyramid of Giza, the size of which we have attempted to describe, is the only one of those huge masses whose interior parts appear to have been examined. No exterior aperture seems to have been left; and the labour of opening them is difficult and tedious. The one which lies farthest to the north, and of which we have been more particularly treating, has several apartments, or chambers of a considerable size. In one end of these apartments, there is a trough or stone coffin, formed of a large and solid block of granite. The end for which it was intended, remains undiscovered; but every visitant has found it empty; and when struck, it emits a sound, which is repeatedly echoed through the cavities and openings of the whole pyramid. The passages which lead to those apartments are sometimes so small and straitened with sand, that the unexperienced visitant, though laid at full length, must occasionally be dragged forward by his conductor.' pp. 86—89.

To the memory of Egyptian superstition history has erected her lasting monuments. After an account of Osiris, Isis, Apis, and Typhon, our historian makes this comment.

'As in Greece and Rome various passions and affections had their altars, so in Egypt the power of superstition prevailed, and in grateful but misguided emotions of the heart, the fruits of the field were venerated. So inconsistent is it with the unbiassed exercise of reason to worship objects fading and lifeless, that we can scarcely credit historians when

when they rank the leek, the onion, and other vegetable productions, among the objects of nature which the Egyptians revered. But the Lotus, which was highly esteemed in Egypt, is still held sacred in Bootan, a dependant province of Tibet. To these emotions of religious gratitude are we to ascribe the worship which in sultry regions is paid to fountains and rivers. pp. 108, 109.

While perusing this part of the work, we were led to ask, was this Divine unacquainted with the curious information collected in the Egyptiaca of the learned and pious Witsius?

'To these places of burial (the isles) the dead bodies might be conveyed in a boat; and as we have found that those of unworthy characters were not granted funeral honours, so upon the union of those circumstances might be founded the fable of Charon ferrying the souls of the departed over the river Styx and Acheron, and not being permitted to receive into his boat the bodies of those who had not been honoured with funeral ceremonies. p. 125.

Passing over the renowned Sesostris, and the Shepherd Kings, we are conducted to the most important and well authenticated æra of Egyptian history, the Babylonian conquest under Nebuchadnezzar.

'For twelve years had Nebuchadnezzar carried on the siege of Tyre, which was the emporium of trade, and the queen of the seas. Her merchants in point of splendour rivalled the princes of the earth; and her pride was on record among the nations. When Nebuchadnezzar was securing the destruction of the city, the inhabitants were building a retreat for themselves on the banks of an adjoining island. Thither they removed themselves and their effects; and when Tyre fell, it was a forsaken and an empty city. Having suffered so much during a long and painful siege, the king of Babylon cast his eyes upon Egypt, that with its riches and splendour he might reward the toils, and alleviate the disappointment of his war-worn soldiers. The distractions of that country presented an opportunity; and entering Egypt at Migdol, which was a fortress near Pelusium, he over-ran the country to Siene; thus scouring it from Palestine to the borders of Ethiopia. Satiated with plunder and destruction, he returned, and left Amasis a tributary king. pp. 178, 179.

'Ezekiel, of the house of Aaron, was a captive in Babylon, along with Jehoiakim; and there, in a stile of true sublimity and awful grandeur, he foretold some great and interesting events. Among these was the downfal of Egypt; and this he announced in language of glowing imagery and poetic fire: *Thus, saith the Lord; behold I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great dragon that lieth in the midst of his rivers; who hath said, my river is mine, and I have made it for myself. But I will put hooks in thy jaws, and cause the fish of thy rivers to stick to thy scales: and I will bring thee up out of the midst of thy rivers, and leave thee in the wilderness. Thus saith the Lord God, I will make the multitude of Egypt to cease by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon.*' '*Son of man, speak unto Pharaoh king of Egypt,* and say, '*whom art thou like in thy greatness; behold the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, the fir-trees were not like his boughs, nor was any tree in the garden of God like unto him. But I delivered him into the hand of the mighty, and the terrible nations cut him off. Thus shalt thou also be brought down, even Pharaoh, and all his multitude, saith the Lord.*'

'In

'In a further diversity of pointed allusions, he shews the impending ruin of Egypt, by the figure of darkness in the firmament of God. '*When I shall put thee out, I will cover the heaven, and make the stars thereof dark. I will veil the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light.*' To increase the horror, and shew the frightfulness of the scene, Pharaoh Hophra, or Apries, is led in vision to the mansions of the dead. There, in the caves and vaults of their respective sepulchres, he beholds Asher and Elam, Edom and the princes of the north, with their lords and attendants, laid in their silent abodes. The Egyptian king, with all his multitude, shall be laid with them who are slain by the sword. To sum up the whole '*there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt.*' The arm of Pharaoh is broken; and it shall not be made whole, nor strengthened '*to hold the sword.*' How truly and how awfully these threatenings have been realised, the succeeding history of Egypt abundantly shews.' pp. 181—184.

We were surprised that the minister of Falkirk, who, on many occasions, discovers a laudable solicitude for the honour of Revelation, did not enter more into the remarkable prediction, that Egypt should not again have a prince of its own, but be under the dominion of strangers. What country was ever like it in subjection to foreigners?

The conquest of Egypt by Alexander, which introduced the dynasty of the Ptolemies; and their quarrels, which reduced Egypt under the falsely kind protection of Rome; are prominent objects in history. The first volume closes with an account of the famous, or infamous, Cleopatra.

'To present her alive at Rome, and to adorn his triumph with the queen of Egypt, were anxiously desired by the Roman conqueror; and therefore to arrest the hand of death, he sent sudden messengers to the palace of Cleopatra. The guards were found in their usual situation, and there was no noise nor alarm in the apartments, but Cleopatra was lifeless on the bed of death. One of her women in waiting had also expired, and another was sinking in the slumbers of dissolution. Amazement and terror seized the messengers; rage and disappointment distracted Octavianus; and every method was fruitlessly tried to restore Cleopatra to life. It was certainly poison which freed her from the tyrant's power, but how she received it remains unknown. While some affirm that there was no unnatural appearance upon her body, others assert that a small puncture was visible upon her left arm; and her death has thus been attributed to the venom of a Lybian or Egyptian asp. At the time of her death, she was only in the 39th year of her age, and she had reigned twenty-two of those over Egypt.

'To the beauty and gracefulness of her person, Cleopatra added the attractions of wit, affable manners, and high mental acquirements. Amid the pleasures and avocations of a court she ceased not to cultivate learning; and in addressing people of different languages, she astonished them with the correctness and fluency of her diction. Her understanding was enlightened, but her heart was corrupt. Ambition, vanity, and wantonness, were predominant passions in her soul; and by these she lost her power, her reputation, and finally her life. While there are some

some minds resolutely bent upon evils, others are drawn into temptation by the unfavourable circumstances of their lot. Cleopatra was born in troublesome times, and drew her first breath in the contagion of a licentious court. While in tender years, she was raised to the seducing eminence of a throne, and surrounded by a crowd of flatterers, who neither durst reprove, nor desired to correct, the increasing follies of her conduct.' pp. 407—409.

(To be continued.)

Art. XIII. *Memoirs of the Professional Life of the Right Honourable Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson, &c. &c.* with his glorious Atchievements under the British Flag. A Sketch of his Parliamentary Conduct, with Biographical Particulars of Contemporary Naval Officers. By Joshua White, Esq. 12mo. pp. 335, price 6s. 6d. in boards. Cundee, London. 1805.

NO country in Europe can boast of so bright a constellation of great and eminent characters, during the last two hundred years, as Britain has produced. It were well if we could add, that their histories had been fully and faithfully presented to the world: but this duty has been greatly neglected. Our writers of biography are too frequently and justly censurable, for having allowed their own partial views and particular prejudices to combine too closely with their immediate subject. A certain cast of character, and peculiarity of colouring, have deprived of resemblance to their originals the pictures which they would pass upon us for likenesses.

Of this defect, however, we acquit the author of the work before us, who, very properly, proposes to relate only the *professional* life of our departed Hero. To his public worth and singular merit, as the greatest naval character of any age or nation, we most cheerfully contribute our applause; and, deploring our country's loss in his untimely death, we drop a tear upon his bier. Great as are our hopes from those he has left behind, yet we fear that,

> ——————"Take him for all in all,
> We shall not look upon his like again."

Lord Nelson's mind, as we learn from the work before us, even from the first dawn of reason, was marked with that superiority of intellect, that originality of conception, and that enthusiasm in the execution of every enterprize he undertook, which never forsook him. His heroic example in war; his coolness in danger; his ardent love for his country; his contempt or indifference for honours and distinctions, however richly deserved, and justly bestowed; his gentle and unassuming manners; his humanity in victory; his wisdom in peace; his affection, extending universally to every British seaman; all these and many other virtues, which adorned and distinguished this truly great man, are

not, we trust, consigned to the cold tomb with his mortal remains; but while they form an unfading wreath around his bust, they shall be cherished in the bosoms of the rising generation, and produce, at no very distant period, the noblest fruits.

'Horatio was the fourth son of the venerable Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, by Miss Catharine Suckling, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Suckling, prebendary of Westminster. His father's family had been long resident at Hilborough, in the same county, of which living the Nelsons have, for a considerable period, been the patrons. His mother was the grand-daughter of the late Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, who married the sister of Sir Robert Walpole, and was of course related to the noble families of Walpole, Cholmondeley, and Townshend. Her ancestors have been seated at Woodton, in Norfolk, nearly three centuries. The parsonage-house of the rectory of Burnham, is rendered illustrious as the birth-place of Horatio Nelson, 29th of September, 1758.' pp. 3, 4.

It was the happy lot of this promising youth to be educated during the first twelve years of his life, under a pious and affectionate parent, whose favourite he appears to have been. Fully sensible of the advantages attached to filial duty, and the blessing of a parent, however disregarded they may be in modern times, the affectionate attachment due to his good old father clung to his tender and feeling heart to the last: and in his will he expresses a desire to be buried by his side, "unless the king should order it otherwise."

'In 1770, being then twelve years of age, he was taken from the school, at North Walsham, by his uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, who received him on board his own ship, the Raisonable, of sixty-four guns, at a time when an altercation, relative to the Falkland Islands, portended hostilities with Spain; but the misunderstanding being soon adjusted, Captain Suckling placed him on board a West-India ship, under the care of Mr. John Rathbone, who had served under him in the Dreadnought. After having made one voyage, he was received by his uncle, in July, 1772, on board the Triumph, then lying at Chatham.

'By his voyage to the West Indies Horatio had gained a considerable practical knowledge of seamanship, but Captain Suckling discovered with great concern that he had conceived a strong aversion to the Royal Navy. His firmness, added to his thorough knowledge of the human heart, enabled him to employ the means of combating with success this unreasonable antipathy of his inexperienced nephew; and though it required much time and trouble to reconcile him to the duty of a king's ship, and to subdue his prejudices, yet they at length yielded to the influence of good example, and to the principles which his worthy father had early instilled into his mind.' pp. 5—7.

He accompanied Captain Lutwidge, in Lord Mulgrave's voyage to the North Pole in the year 1773.

We

We afterwards trace the rising hero through many a battle fought in his country's cause; and whatever may be our applause of his courage and skill, it is successively obliterated by admiration of his mild, humane, and magnanimous conduct in the moment of victory. Before this, his distinguishing characteristic, the heroes of antiquity, and not a few of our own country, may hide their diminished heads. In all the course of his uncommonly active and successful career, so far as it was connected with battle and conquest, not a drop of blood was unnecessarily shed. Of this, his three great victories—of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, afford unquestionable proofs. The only instances which the spirit of inquisitive scrutiny has dared alledge to the contrary, are some questionable acts of precipitancy, in reference to the Neapolitan insurgents. But these may be defended, by remarking that those rebels were amenable to the laws of *their own* country, and to the determination of *their own* sovereign. When the history of these transactions, which report says Lord Nelson has left behind him in M.S. shall be submitted to the public, we persuade ourselves that his conduct will need no apology.

Before he had attained his fortieth year, the services of Lord Nelson were so numerous and important, as to justify royal remuneration, in an unusual manner; and the modesty with which he stated them, in his memorial to the king, on that occasion, is so remarkable, that we are persuaded our readers will be gratified by an opportunity of perusing it.

"*To the King's most excellent Majesty, the Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. and a Rear-Admiral in your Majesty's Fleet.*

"That during the present war your memorialist has been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy: viz. on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795, on the 13th of July, 1795, and on the 14th of February, 1797: in three actions with frigates; in six engagements against batteries; in ten actions in boats, employed in cutting out of harbours; in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your memorialist has also served on shore four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. That, during the war, he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes; and taken and destroyed near fifty merchant vessels, and your memorialist has actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of one hundred and twenty times. In which service your memorialist has lost his right eye and arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body. All of which services and wounds your memorialist most humbly submits to your majesty's most gracious consideration.

(Signed) "NELSON."

"*October*, 1797."

The sentiments entertained for him by his country, as well as by foreign nations, need not be particularized. But those of his venerable father are less known. They are fully displayed in the following letter, written soon after the battle of the Nile.

'My great and good son went into the world without fortune, but with a heart replete with every moral and religious virtue. These have been his compass to steer by; and it has pleased God to be his shield in the day of battle, and to give success to his wishes to be of service to his country. His country seems sensible of his services; but should he ever meet with ingratitude his scars will cry out, and plead his cause; for at the siege of Bastia he lost an eye; at Teneriffe, an arm; on the memorable 14th of February he received a severe blow on his body, which he still feels; and now a wound on the head. After all this you will believe his bloom of countenance must be faded; but the spirit beareth up yet as vigorous as ever. On the 29th of September he completed his 40th year; cheerful, generous, and good; fearing no evil because he has done none; an honour to my grey hairs, which, with every mark of old age, creep fast upon me.' p. 98.

We need only refer to his conduct in the close of the battle of Copenhagen; when, if Lord Nelson exceeded his orders, it was HUMANITY that induced him.

Of the last great and successful battle he was permitted to gain, the official details are fresh in the recollection of the public. The following particulars, relative to his last moments, are nearly the same as we have heard related from another quarter. His mind was so completely engaged in contemplating the tremendous scene around him, and its consequences to his country, that it seems to have absorbed, in a great measure, all sense of bodily pain, and to have suspended his consciousness of the rapid approaches of death.

'When he found that he had placed the enemy in such a situation that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed the utmost animation, and his usual confidence of victory; he said to Captain Hardy, and the other officers who surrounded him on the quarter-deck, "Now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at least make sure of twenty of them—I shall probably lose a leg, but that will be purchasing a victory cheaply." About twelve at noon the action began, and the last signal before it commenced was a private signal by telegraph—a signal too emphatic ever to be forgotten—"England expects every man to do his duty." The conduct of their leader was fully adequate to rouse the British officers to deeds of hardy enterprize. He determined himself to fight the Spanish admiral's ship, the superb Santissima Trinidada. With this same Santissima Trinidada he had already gained the highest honour in grappling, during the action off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797. She was the largest ship in the world, carried 136 guns, and had four decks. The hero ordered the Victory to be carried alongside his "old acquaintance," as he called her, and to be lashed to his tremendous opponent. The conflict was horrible; the enemy were engaged at the muzzle of their guns. A dreadful carnage was made in the Spanish ships, which were full of men. The Santissima Trinidada had on board 1000, including a corps of troops, among whom were some sharp-shooters.

'The conflict had continued with great obstinacy for two hours, when Lord Nelson was conversing with his first lieutenant, Mr. Pascho, Captain Adair, of the marines, and Mr. Scott, his secretary, admiring the gallant

gallant style in which Admiral Collingwood had led his division into action. He was suddenly saluted with a shower of musketry from the tops of the Trinidada, which was repeated briskly for several rounds. Mr. Scott was killed by a musket-ball, which entered his head He instantly fell down dead, and Captain Adair shared the same fate. Lieutenant Pascho received a wound, and out of 110 marines stationed on the poop and quarter-deck, upwards of eighty were killed or wounded. Captain Hardy observing, from the manner in which these sharp-shooters fired, that it was their object to single out the officers, repeatedly requested Lord Nelson to change his coat, which was decorated with the stars of the different orders he had received as the rewards of his glorious achievements, or at least to put on a great coat over it. The undaunted admiral replied "he had no time." Too soon were Captain Hardy's apprehensions verified. A shot struck his lordship, and entering below his left shoulder, took a direction through the vital parts—he staggered against the officer near him, and was immediately carried below. The surgeons were busily employed upon the wounded. His lordship desired, as on a former occasion, to take his turn. As soon as the surgeon examined the wound, he saw it was mortal. The gallant hero had his eyes fixed attentively upon him—he saw the surgeon turn pale, and his countenance assume the deepest impression of grief—"It is mortal, I see," said he. The surgeon did not, or could not speak. He desired to be placed upon a chair, and directed Captain Hardy to attend him. He spoke no more of his wound, except when he first communicated to the captain the surgeon's conviction. He employed the short time he lived in dictating orders relative to the battle, in receiving reports, in inquiring what was the condition of the enemy, and what ships had struck. He lived about an hour, during which time he remained perfectly collected, and displayed the same heroic magnanimity in the arms of death that had marked his conduct in every action of his glorious life. To the last moment he was able to give directions with the utmost clearness and precision.

'Like General Wolfe breathing out his life on the heights of Abraham, he inquired "whether the enemy gave way?" He was gratified with the intelligence conveyed to him almost every moment, that more of the enemy's ships had struck. As life ebbed fast away, the number augmented. He was told that fifteen had struck; he seemed enraptured with the intelligence. The last that struck before his death was the superb Santissima Trinidada. When he heard that she had struck, he appeared convulsed with joy; he lived but a few moments afterwards.—With that piety which had ever formed a distinguished feature of his character, he returned thanks to God that he had permitted him to die in the arms of victory. He desired his blessing to be conveyed to all who were the nearest to his heart; and whom he could have wished to have again embraced, "but the will of God be done." He laid his head upon the shoulder of Captain Hardy, who remained with him to the last, and in a few moments his gallant soul escaped for ever! Just before his dissolution he spoke in raptures of the event of the day, and sent his last instructions and his regards to Admiral Collingwood, desiring, "that he would make his affectionate farewel to all his brother seamen throughout the fleet!" pp. 274—278.

This little volume is not ill written: the leading events of Lord

Nelson's eventful life are well connected, and, in our opinion, it greatly excels the ephemeral productions, published under a similar title. We give Mr. White credit for confining himself to the noble Admiral's professional life. His virtues were numerous and splendid; his abilities were conspicuous and unrivalled; and they were all devoted to the service of his country. To suppose any man without imperfections is to indulge speculation at the expence of experience; and though it might be said with abundant truth, "how complete would such, or such a character have been, with such or such virtues to adorn it?" yet, when considering the public services of an individual, it might also be observed, in reply, that "the utility of the sun is not diminished by the spots which occasionally obscure its surface."

We have already extended this article beyond our original intention, yet we cannot forbear from inserting an abstract of, what we may term, Lord Nelson's Rules for preserving the health of seamen. They cannot be too well known by, or too strongly urged upon, the proprietors and commanders of all vessels which visit unhealthy climates.

1. Great attention in victualling and purveying the fleet—wine instead of spirits—fresh beef, vegetables, and fruit, as often as possible.
2. Avoiding the wetting of the decks, at least between decks.
3. Constant activity—being always at sea—excluding idleness.
4. Exclusion of intemperance and skulking.
5. Cheerfulness among the men; promoted by music, dancing, &c.
6. The sick were in general very comfortably accommodated, lodged in airy sick births, in many ships placed on a regular sick diet, and supplied with live stock, vegetables, fruit, soft bread, macaroni, and other articles of diet and refreshments, whenever the circumstances of the service, and the situation of the fleet, would admit.
7. By a standing order of the commander in chief, Peruvian bark, mixed in wine or spirits, was regularly served to the men employed in the wooding and watering service; a drachm of Peruvian bark to one gill of spirits, or two of wine, was the proportion allowed for each man; to be administered in divided proportions, on going on shore, and on returning on board. The method followed was to give the bark in a small quantity of wine or spirits, and to wash it down with a glass of wine or spirits, mixed with an equal proportion of water; it was found that the spirits answered better as a vehicle for the bark than the wine.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Art. XIV. *Voyage en Hanovre*, &c. Travels in Hanover, in the Years 1803, 1804. By M. *A. B. Mangourit*, 8vo. pp. 500. Paris, 1805.

THIS author communicates some interesting observations on Hamburgh; but as our intention is to refer our readers, at this time, to that theatre on which events of the greatest moment to us, and to Europe, itself, are now passing, we shall meet him at once in the Electorate of Hanover. He describes the public edifices of the city of Hanover, especially

pecially the newly-built part of the Electoral palace, as well constructed of stone; and they prove, says he, that this country is not void of capable architects: but the public walks, and the houses of recreation, are in the old-fashioned style; and some of them are whimsical enough.

We learn however, that if the arts have made no great progress at Hanover, public instruction is patronized with considerable munificence. A striking proof of this is the "Schoolmaster's seminary;" wherein moral and literary information is combined with practical instruction. It includes, in distinct divisions, the education of both sexes, from eight to fifteen years of age. The girls are taught to sew, knit, spin, &c.; the boys to write, cypher, &c.

In the *Secondary* or *medium* schools, additional instruction is communicated: such as geography, history, drawing, &c. with the modern languages, French and English. In the schools of the *Third order*, the students are prepared for the university of Gœttingen.

There are also institutions at Hanover and Lunenburgh, exclusively restricted to the children of the nobles. Another was established, by the present Elector, in 1796, for the sons of Hanoverian nobility, instead of an ancient institution of twenty pages; the expence of which now completely educates forty pupils. This is called the *Georgianum*.

The university of Gottingen, wherein the higher branches of education are completed, was established by George II. in 1734. It is conducted by six professors. There is also a Philological Seminary.

Zell has famous schools for surgery. At Hanover are the establishments for teaching the Practice of Artillery; and Engineering. The public libraries of Gottingen and of Hanover, are distinguished; the edifice of the latter is respectable, and it is open twice a week. Leibnitz was its founder.

Since the Electors of Hanover have been Kings of England, the Electoral government is entrusted to a Regency, composed of seven ministers; of which four reside in the capital. The fifth, the Chief Justice, who also directs the police, and presides in the High Court of Appeal, resides at Zell, where that court holds its sittings. The sixth, the President of the College of Nobility, is at the head of the subordinate regency of Bremen and Verden. The seventh accompanies the Elector-King, with a train of counsellors, and secretaries of the embassy. The Regency has all the power of Royalty. The members of it are usually chosen, by his present Majesty, from among the nobles. Beside the subordinate regencies of Bremen and Verden, there are two others; one for the duchy of Saxe-Lunenburgh, the other for that of Osnaburgh.

Hanover has three classes of political powers: the clergy, the nobles, and the people. These have their respective duties, rights, and privileges: and may call the attention of the Elector, as he may call their attention, to the correction of defective laws, or other requisite regulations. The legal adjudicatories of this country, comprise only two degrees; that of the cities and the nobles: and that of the provincial courts. In the latter the expences are trifling: not so in the former, says our author, the vexations practised in these have sometimes occasioned vehement murmurings, and exercised the utmost vigilance of the regency. The High Court of Appeal, resides, as already noticed, at Zell, and its President communicates with the regency on events of magnitude. It is related of M. Wrisberg, President of this court, in the time of George

II. that when the king said to him one day, " How is it that I lose every suit I bring before your tribunal?—he answered " Because your Majesty is always in the wrong." " M. de Wrisberg," replied the sovereign, " you speak to me like a Chief Justice." The income of the judges of the highest rank is but small: the provincial judges are rather cultivators than casuists: and rather conciliators than lawyers. We are sorry to learn, that among punishments, the wheel, though with previous strangulation, is retained: and so is torture, in certain cases.—But, we presume that this must refer to Hanover only; Mr. Howard's representations to the Duke of York, when at Osnaburgh, having procured the abolition of it in that bishoprick.

Only two Religions are known in Hanover; Judaism, and Christianity, which latter is divided into—the Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran persuasions. Before the union of Osnaburgh with the Electorate, the Jews were the most numerous body after the Lutherans. They have here, as every where else, a commercial disposition. In the great cities they are bankers; in the villages many of them are butchers; their children partake in the advantages of public instruction. There are a few Catholics in Hanover; they were twenty times more numerous, a century ago. They have adopted the religion of the prince. Calvinism is scarcely ever mentioned in Hanover. Lutheranism prevails throughout the Electorate. The Elector is the chief of this persuasion; in his absence, the second minister, who presides in the Consistory, inspects the other sects. The whole of the ecclesiastical establishment announces the prevalence of toleration. It is true, that the Lutheran ministers receive part of the incomes formerly appropriated to the Catholics: but the destination of the benefactions is not changed, though communicated by different hands. The salaries of these ministers are respectable, but moderate: and the Clergy, in general, is most favourably and honorably spoken of by this traveller; who commends their attention to study, their manners, their simplicity, and their attachment to their country. The university of Gottingen, and other public literary establishments, are supported partly by the former revenues of certain great benefices, now secularized; and partly by other Romish endowments, now suppressed.

The taxes of the Electorate are simple, and attended with little expence in collecting: they are derived from, 1. Imposts on Land, and the occupiers of Land, in grain, money, and labour. 2. A Capitation tax, differing according to rank. 3. A tax on Cattle. 4. On pleasure grounds, and mills; tithes, rents, customs, grants, forests, hunting-grounds, and fisheries.—5. Salt-pits, coal-mines, and turferies.—6. Mines in the Hartz.—7. The coinage.—8. Postage of letters, and travellers.—9. Taxes on consumption and luxuries.

The income derived from these sources is employed in 1. Salaries to overseers, and others.—2. The construction, and reparation of public buildings.—3. The conservation of the forests; which is so decidedly considered as a science throughout Germany, that, especially in Hanover, every person who offers himself to become superintendant of a forest, must have studied this profession, in a regular course, at Gottingen.—4. Bridges and roads.—5. Charitable foundations.—6. Justice and Police.—7. The expences attending the provincial states.

The surplus is received by the Chamber of Finances, which is under the direction of the Regency. It defrays—1. The expences of government.—

ment.—2. Those of the court, palaces, studs, stables, parks, gardens, &c.—3. Salaries to the colleges of state, the tribunals, and other administrative bodies.—4. Contributions to the Germanic body.—5. Diplomacy.—6. Public Institutions.—7. Highways, maintained by the Electorate.—8. Pensions.—9. Interest of the public debt, which was contracted in the Seven Years' War, and is not yet paid off.—10. A considerable part of the pay and support of the army; the remainder is said to be furnished by the Elector, from the income of his own personal demesnes.

The Hanoverian military establishment includes 17,381 regular troops, and 5,500 militia. The militia are veterans who have passed twenty-five years in the service: their organization and equipment is the same as that of the regulars. The invalids amount to 7,000. There is no military hospital in Hanover: the city hospital answers that purpose. After twenty years of service a soldier may demand his dismission, and with it he receives a small pension. The manufactory of arms at Hertzberg, is in great repute throughout Germany. The foundery for cannon, is on the glacis of the city of Hanover. The population of the Electorate is taken at 8 to 900,000 persons, about 1,500 inhabitants to a square German mile. One half of the land in Hanover is not cultivated. The duchy of Saxe-Lunenburgh is the only district of the Electorate which is fully cultivated: this is said to have arisen from an agreement between the nobles and the husbandmen; whereby the latter exchanged the right of feeding cattle in the forests, for a liberation from a tax on their lands; at the same time procuring an additional extent of land as their property. In crossing the heaths, the eye discovers too many turf bogs and morasses. The soil wants management, and spirited cultivation, to become rich: too much stagnant water has impoverished it; were it drained, as a few places lately are, the most profitable results would follow.

The cattle of this country are of a middle size: but the beef is finely flavoured; and the pork is excellent. The mutton is greatly esteemed; but the wool of the sheep is of very inferior quality; harsh and thick, more like goat's hair than wool, except in a few cross breeds from the *merinos*, procured by the government from Upper Saxony. Goats and hares are numerous; the rabbit is rare. The rivers and brooks furnish plenty of fish; especially monstrously large eels.

The fruits are middling: the apple good; the grape, imperfectly ripe, is fit only for the table. The gardens of Herenhausen, and a few others, afford pine apples.

The manufactures of Hanover are in rather a low condition. The linens are inferior to those of Prussia and Friezland. The woollen cloths are employed only by the poor, and in the army. The manufactories of paper do not excel. The tanneries have little reputation. Glass has arrived at considerable goodness. The workmanship in copper, iron, tin; and in dyeing, is equal to most that can be shewn. Works in jewellery, silver plate, gold lace, &c. are not without merit. The Hanoverian workmen excel in manufacturing yellow amber.

The exports of this electorate are horses, cattle, wax, lead, fleeces, skins, salts, of Lunenbourg, especially. Also, wheat, barley, and other grain; thread; iron; and copper, from the Hartz mines, turf from the duchy of Bremen; timber, boards, small masts, and some knees.

Every

Every influx of the tide brings regularly on to the beach at Stade, a quantity of floating wood (trieb-holz) in billets of different dimensions; it is a deep brown or black; and is bitumenous. Its concentric layers may still be distinguished; but to determine its kind is difficult. What has led M. Blumenbach, the naturalist, to consider it as a true fossil wood, is, that in many specimens which he possesses, he has found native prussiate, blue ochre of iron, or Prussian blue.

In spite of the care taken of the forests, fuel is dear; and the scarcity of wood occasions a great demand for a kind of pit-coal found in various places. Two pits in the principality of Osnaburgh, yield considerable quantities. There are several salt-works in the Electorate.

The Hartz offers the small remains of the ancient Hercynian forest. Here are the mines of this country, which were known and wrought in the sixteenth century. They yielded prodigiously in the time of the Emperor Otho; but those prosperous days are over. The metals now found in them, but in much less quantities than formerly, are iron, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver, and even a little gold: these are usually combined with sulphur, which is separated in great furnaces. A small quantity of antimony, nickel, and molybdena, are also found. Cobalt is wrought, but hitherto they have procured no smalt from it, while Upper Saxony and other countries derive great profits from this mineral.

It is remarkable that in all the chain of hills which compose the Hartz, no mineral spring has hitherto been discovered. But in other parts there are several. The waters of *Pyrmont* are most celebrated, perhaps because most fashionable. Those of *Limner*, though thought to be derived from the same source, are less resorted to.

The temperature of Hanover is extremely variable, the winters are often very severe: even in hot weather, frosty days are not uncommon. At the approach of twilight, especially of the morning twilight, the dews and the vapours are very chilling. The north-west wind prevails during winter; the east wind in spring; the south-east in summer. Among diseases, consumption is frequent and fatal. Other maladies are fevers, coughs, apoplexies, palsies: rheumatisms and gouty complaints are general.

Such is the information contained in this work. It does great credit to the author's industry, judgment, and readiness of observation. Whether it may be translated into English we do not know, and therefore have submitted a pretty full analysis of its contents to the reader.

Art. XV. *John Charles Woetzel's* Relation of his Wife's appearing to him after Death.

Among the literary productions of Germany, which have lately excited general attention, is a work recently published in Leipzig by Dr. *John Charles Woetzel*; in which he affirms very positively, that his departed wife has twice appeared to him. The first time, he says, was during the night: the second in open daylight, when he was perfectly awake. He says, she spoke to him, in an audible voice. The author brings philosophical arguments in proof of the possibility of such a fact. He published this work at first without his name; but being publicly called on to avow himself, he obeyed, and added, "Further Explanations," in a second pamphlet. On a subject like this, opponents were to be expected of course: Among these are enumerated,

1. *Canolich's*

1. *Canalich's* Thoughts respecting the human soul, its existence and appearance after death. Leipzig. 1805.
2. *Chelmuth's* Epistle to Dr. W. relative to his wife's appearing, &c.
3. *Wieland's Euthanasia*, three Dialogues, on existence after death, &c.

All these authors insist that Dr. W. was partly deceived by others, partly deluded by his own imagination. They adduce arguments from moral and natural philosophy, in opposition to his hypothesis; and, indeed, are led by the impulse of their opposition, to promulgate principles subversive of truth itself. Wieland even thinks that departed spirits know nothing of their former relations and affections. *In medio tutissimus.* That the departed spirit should associate itself with the affairs of this life, would imply a very imperfect separation from its earthly residence: on the other hand, to suppose that it should have no recollection whatever of the "deeds done in the body," amounts to a denial of the retribution justly due to virtue and vice; a sense of which seems to be almost instinctive in the human mind, which the wiser Heathen admitted and expected, and which is one of the very foundations of Christianity.

Art. XVI. *State of Religion* in SUABIA, BAVARIA, and HUNGARY.

WE are enabled, by the favour of a Catholic (ecclesiastic) correspondent in Germany, to report that the state of Religion in the Catholic parts of that empire manifests unequivocal symptoms of improvement. The old controversies are laid aside; practical Religion is enforced; good morals and useful instructions are inculcated instead of the mere frigid forms of worship. The clergy are enjoined by a solemn proclamation, published throughout Bavaria, to take an active part in the religious instruction of youth. There are several monthly publications, (one at Lintz, in Upper Austria; another at Constance, in Suabia) intended to spread moderate maxims in Religion: and these have contributed to explode that abominable tenet, which admits of *no salvation out of the* (Romish) *church.* A writer in one of these works has even ventured to propose, instead of the mass, which is performed in Latin, the substitution of a prayer-book in German. Instead of the old catechism a new one is preparing; in which Religion is earnestly recommended as a matter, not of form, but of the heart.

In the Bavarian dominions, many religious orders, monasteries, &c., have been abolished, as corrupt, and superstitious: many pilgrimages have been prohibited; and many saints' days have been abrogated. It must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that a spirit of infidelity makes rapid progress in the Catholic part of Germany. This indeed might be expected. To be offended with superstition, is not the same thing as to embrace religion: and, where pure religion is unknown, what other alternative has the thinking mind?

A few years ago, several Catholic divines, in the circle of Suabia, adopted a manner of preaching which excited general attention. They most strongly enforced by doctrine and example the necessity of vital godliness, and practical religion. Their churches were crowded. Those who adhered to the old system, caused them to be cited before the tribunal of the bishop of Augsburgh; where they so effectually defended themselves, as to be dismissed to their respective parishes without further harm.

In Hungary the animosity of religious party is peculiarly active. It was first

first kindled by the Jesuits, and the higher Catholic clergy inflamed it. In this country hardly any marriage of persons belonging to both communions takes place, except the Protestant party engages to become Catholic, or, at least, to suffer his children to receive a Catholic education. The conversion of Catholics to Protestantism is rendered extremely difficult: not merely by the authorized arguments employed by the Catholic clergy, during six weeks previous to such conversion; in order to induce the applicant to remain a steady member of the Romish communion: but also by the terrors of imprisonment, stripes, and other violences. It is even said, that justice itself is biassed, on these occasions; and that absolutions for false evidence are not uncommon. During the last war, when a conscription took place, every art was used to enrol Protestants, as soldiers, that they might perish by the sword of the enemy. Protestants are excluded from public offices. Protestant books undergo severe investigation; and few which are sound in their principles are allowed. The Catholic clergy even wished to prohibit Protestants from going to any German university for education. Protestants who are zealous, are represented as seditious: those who are quiet, are sneered at as Atheists. A spirit of fanatical bigotry prevails, at which enlightened and liberal Catholics themselves, are terrified. It is again become the fashion, on the anniversary day of *Corpus Christi*, to preach controversial sermons against the Protestants. Various religious orders are revived; and the education of youth is exclusively entrusted to the Catholic clergy.

Art. XVII. *Militarischer Kalender*: Military Almanack for 1805. with plates. 12mo. Berlin.

This work offers among other articles, a Report on the New Organization of the Austrian army, and its present state. The following enumeration is founded on correct authorities.

	Men.		Men
Infantry of the Line	207,278	Brought up - -	270,598
Infantry in Garrisons	6,332	Cavalry - - -	34,705
Light Infantry - -	56,988	Artillery - - -	14,569
	270,598	Total	319,872

The author also communicates information on the condition and organization of the Russian army, in its present state. He calculates its amount at 425,000 men: whereas Storch, who appears to have obtained more accurate estimates, gives 493,000, for its true total. This work contains other articles interesting to military men: with plates, and a map.

Art. XVIII. *Tyroler Almanack*: The Tyrol Almanack for 1805. Among other information, as well historical as local, this number states the population of the Tyrol, including the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen, at 686,466 inhabitants in the year 1804.

The city of Lindau was ceded to Austria in that year.

Art. XIX. *Versuch uber die deutschen Bewohner der Oesterreichischen Monarchie*. Essay on the German Inhabitants of the Austrian Dominions. 2 vols. 8vo. Bureau des Arts. Vienna.

The author of this work, is Mr. Joseph Rohrer, Commissary-General of the Police at Lemberg, who, by his frequent journeys in all parts of the

the Austrian territories, has examined almost every thing in person; and has collected many important facts relative to the statistical history of these states.

This work, with the two following, combine a mass of information almost wholly new. They are divided into—1. Population.—2. Bodily Constitution.—3. Food.—4. Dresses.—5. Occupations.—6. Arts and Labours.—7. Character.—8. Religion.—9. Manners of the Inhabitants.

The number of the German inhabitants of the Austrian States is, 6,300,000, making not more than one-fourth part of the whole population; but by far the most important part in respect to activity, commerce, industry, and ingenuity in general.

The Austrian has considerable bodily strength, and loves good cheer. The Emperor Joseph II. added greatly to the advantages of his people, by infusing and directing a spirit of activity, of industry, and of commercial adventure, among them. Arts and letters are in esteem; and especially music and engraving; in which Austria and Bohemia have produced excellent professors. Letters, properly speaking, enjoyed but a small period of liberty, and that was during the reign of Joseph II.

Art. XX. Essay on the Sclavonian Inhabitants of the Austrian Monarchy. By the same Author.

Under the general name of Sclaves, or Sclavonians, the author includes Morlachians, Croats, Sclavonians, Wendesians, Mazuracians, Goralians, Hanacians, Copaniczars, and Czechs. Most of these reside in the mountainous parts; are of robust constitutions, and capable of supporting the fatigues of military duty. Their whole number is estimated at 14,115,071. The Sclavonians of the county of Arve, furnish the most portly grenadiers of the Austrian army. They have some industry: but much remains to be done to render their civilization complete.

Art. XXI. Essay on the Jews of the Austrian Monarchy. By the same Author.

This part of our author's labours is, perhaps, the most interesting, as it contains various plans for rendering the Jews useful to the community.

The general principle adopted by M. R. is; that *the state which admits Jews to the privileges of citizenship, has a right to exact from them all the duties which belong to that station*: and his conclusion is, that *so long as this people are suffered to evade the occupations of agriculture, trades, and regular commerce*;—so long *as they are permitted to pursue their vagabond irregularities, usury, and traffic*;—so long *will they be miserable as a people, and a dead-weight on well organized states.* It is truly remarkable, that all the endeavours of the Emperor Joseph, whether by persuasion, encouragement, or even by constraint, effected nothing. Their number in the Austrian territories is estimated at 422,698. At Lemberg, the country of the author, they are so greatly increased, as to form one sixth-part of the population.

Art. XXII. SELECT LITERARY INFORMATION.

Mr. Duppa has in the press, and will publish early in the spring, a Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, comprising his character as a poet, a painter, a sculptor, and an architect; with such Illustrations only as may be essential to a complete view of his Subject. 1 vol. 4to.

Mrs. Bryan, author of a Treatise on Astronomy, has in the press, in 4to., Lectures on Natural Philosophy, which

are expected to appear in the ensuing spring.

Mr. Corry, author of the Satirical View of London, in conjunction with Mr. G. Perry, has compiled a work, entitled the Beauties of Liverpool, or a Picturesque History of that flourishing Seaport: it is now in the press.

Mr. Hayley is employed in writing a Life of Romney the painter, which is to be accompanied by engravings from some of his most celebrated pictures.

Mr. Thelwall, having delivered a Patriotic Effusion on the late glorious Naval Victory, to several crowded audiences at Liverpool, proposes to publish the same, under the title of, The Trident of Albion; together with an Oration on the Influence of Elocution in kindling Martial Enthusiasm; with an Address to the Shade of Nelson.

Mr. Hewson Clarke, of Gateshead, is preparing to publish a volume, to consist of the Numbers of a Periodical Paper lately published at Newcastle,

A Clergyman in the Diocese of York, has abridged all the Sermons of Bishop Taylor, and adapted them to the present state of the Pulpit, and the Use of Families. They will make 3 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Pinckard's Letters from the West Indies, are expected early in this year.

The Rev. J. Gordon, author of a History of the late Rebellion in Ireland, will shortly publish a History of Ireland, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. J. Chalmers is engaged in a work entitled Caledonia, which is an Account of Scotland in the manner of Camden's Britannia.

Mr. M'Cullum, author of Travels in Trinidad, is preparing for the press, an Answer to Lord Selkirk's Observations on Emigration.

A very interesting volume from the pen of the late ingenious Mr. Strutt, author of the sports of Great Britain, &c. is preparing for publication.

Mr. Capper, of the Secretary of State's Office, has undertaken to compile, from Official and Authentic Documents, a New Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Isles in general; on an entirely new plan. It will contain upwards of one thousand places not mentioned, or the name only given, in other works of the same kind.

John Disney, Esq. of the Inner Temple, has nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on the Laws of Gaming and Wagers, including a Digest of the Statutes, and of the adjudged Cases.

The following Works are expected to appear shortly:

Expository Discourses on the Book of Genesis, interspersed with Practical Reflections. 2 vols. 8vo. By And. Fuller.

Geographical Delineations; or, a Compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all Parts of the Globe. By J. Aikin, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Dissertation on the Prophecies, that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great period of 1260 years; the Papal and Mahommedan Apostasies; the tyrannical reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power, and the Restoration of the Jews. By George Stanley Faber, B. D. 2 vols. 8vo.

Conversations on Chemistry. 2 vols.

The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud. 3 vols. 12mo.

Dialogues in Chemistry, by the author of Scientific Dialogues.

Sir David Lindsay's works. By G. Chalmers, Esq.

A volume of Poems. By Mr. Graham, author of the Sabbath.

Poems. By Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, &c.

A Dramatic Poem on the Death of Socrates.

The 3d volume of Professor Vince's Astronomy.

A 2d edition of Mr. Lawrence's Modern Land Steward.

EAST INDIES.

Mr. Gladwin of Bengal, author of the Persian Moonshee, and other valuable works on Oriental Literature, has completed his great Persian Dictionary, which, besides a multiplicity of words not in Richardson, or Meninski, contains above 30,000 words, with examples, taken from the best poets and philological writers. Mr. G. has also prepared for the press, Illustrations of the Bostan, Beharistan, Ayar-darneesh, and the Letters of Abul'fuzl, adapted to the Use of the Students of Fort William College; and he has begun to print the Gulistan of Sadi, in the original Persian, with a literal translation, and a complete analysis of every word, Arabic and Persian, which occurs in that celebrated work. This will form a large quarto volume, and is printed at the Hindostanee press, in Calcutta; a new font of Arabic and Persian types having been provided expressly for this publication.

Dr. Anderson, of Madras, has published in the Madras Gazette, a Letter from Don J. M. Dayot, announcing the formation of a Literary Society at Manilla; the letter states the intention of publishing a Monthly Journal, containing such communications as may be useful to the welfare of that colony.

AMERICA.

At New York, five numbers have appeared of an interesting miscellany, intitled, the Mathematical Correspondent, published four times a year, at a quarter-dollar each.

Art. XXIII. LIST OF WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE.

Farm Buildings; or Rural Economy, containing Designs for Cottages, Farm-houses, &c. with Plates. By W. Barber. 4to. 10s. 6d.

The Farmer's Daily Journal, and Complete Accountant. By a Practical Farmer. 4to. 7s.

The Practical Gardener; with Engravings. By P. Millar, Esq. F. R. S. and W. Shaw, M. D. No. I. 1s. to be completed in 10 Numbers.

A Compendium of Modern Husbandry, principally written during a Survey of Surrey. By J. Malcolm. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. Royal 3l. 3s.

ANTIQUITIES.

A History of the County of Brecknock, containing the Chorography, General History, &c. By T. Jones Vol. 1. royal 4to. Maps and Plates. 2l. 15s.

ARTS.

Account of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts. 8vo. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographia Scotica, or Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By J. Stark, 5s.

The Life of Erasmus, with an Account of his writings; reduced from Dr. Jortin. By A. Laycey, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

A Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary, a new and enlarged edition. By J. Watkins, LL.D. 8vo. 15s.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales; by D. Turner, F. R. S. and L. S. and L. W. Dillwin, F. R. S. and L. S. 2 vols. 14s. 8vo.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to Writing; exhibiting the relative proportion of the letters. 1s.

Fables, Ancient and Modern, adapted for the Use of Children, by E. Baldwin, 2 vols. 8s.

The Young Lady's and Gentleman's Atlas, by J. Adams. small 8vo. 9s.

A List of the irregular Præterites; or Præterperfects of the Supines; and also of the Past Participles of Deponent Verbs, shewing from what Verbs they are derived. By E. P. Bridell, LL. D. 1s.

Theory and Practice, in a Series of 7 Dialogues, selected from the most approved Writers; and preceded by appropriate Rules for speaking and writing French. By G. Saulez. 2s.

A Comparative View of the New Plan of Education promulgated by Mr. J. Lancaster. By Mrs. Trimmer. 8vo. 3s.

A Summary of Parental and Filial Duties; extracted from the works of the Sieur de Charron. By J. Taylor. 1s.

Juvenile Essays. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A brief History of Education. By H. Abraham. 1s.

Childrens' New Guide to Knowledge and Virtue; or a Collection of early Lessons. By J. Taylor. 1s. 3d.

LAW.

Reflections on the Causes of Unhappy Marriages; and on various subjects therewith connected; an Epitome of the Laws of Marriage and Divorce, with Judicial Decisions touching Separation, &c. an Account of Civil Law, and Spiritual Courts, &c. By R. Lewis. 8vo 4s 6d

The Housekeeper's Guide, and Lodger's Advertiser; a Selection of such Branches of Law as immediately interest Landlords and Tenants. By J. J. Maxwell. 18mo 1s.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Practical Points relative to the Cataract, comprehending an Account of a new and successful Method of Couching particular Species of that Disease. By S. Cooper. 8vo 5s 6d

Modern Practice of Physic. By A. G. Clark, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

A Manual of Anatomy and Physiology. By T. Luxmore. 8vo. 8s 6d

Cow-pox Inoculation no security against Small-pox Infection. By W. Rowley, M. D. 2s 6d

An Answer to Dr. Moseley, containing a Defence of Vaccination. By J. Ring. 8vo 6s

The Medical Works of the late W. Turnbull, A. M. vol. 1. 5s 6d

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are expected to appear in the ensuing spring.

Mr. Corry, author of the Satirical View of London, in conjunction with Mr. G. Perry, has compiled a work, entitled the Beauties of Liverpool, or a Picturesque History of that flourishing Seaport: it is now in the press.

Mr. Hayley is employed in writing a Life of Romney the painter, which is to be accompanied by engravings from some of his most celebrated pictures.

Mr. Thelwall, having delivered a Patriotic Effusion on the late glorious Naval Victory, to several crowded audiences at Liverpool, proposes to publish the same, under the title of, The Trident of Albion; together with an Oration on the Influence of Elocution in kindling Martial Enthusiasm; with an Address to the Shade of Nelson.

Mr. Hewson Clarke, of Gateshead, is preparing to publish a volume, to consist of the Numbers of a Periodical Paper lately published at Newcastle,

A Clergyman in the Diocese of York, has abridged all the Sermons of Bishop Taylor, and adapted them to the present state of the Pulpit, and the Use of Families. They will make 3 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Pinckard's Letters from the West Indies, are expected early in this year.

The Rev. J. Gordon, author of a History of the late Rebellion in Ireland, will shortly publish a History of Ireland, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. J. Chalmers is engaged in a work entitled Caledonia, which is an Account of Scotland in the manner of Camden's Britannia.

Mr. M'Cullum, author of Travels in Trinidad, is preparing for the press, an Answer to Lord Selkirk's Observations on Emigration.

A very interesting volume from the pen of the late ingenious Mr. Strutt, author of the sports of Great Britain, &c. is preparing for publication.

Mr. Capper, of the Secretary of State's Office, has undertaken to compile, from Official and Authentic Documents, a New Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Isles in general; on an entirely new plan. It will contain upwards of one thousand places not mentioned, or the name only given, in other works of the same kind.

John Disney, Esq. of the Inner Temple, has nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on the Laws of Gaming and Wagers, including a Digest of the Statutes, and of the adjudged Cases.

The following Works are expected to appear shortly:

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ERRATA IN VOL. I.

Page 806,	line 4,	for "extracts," *read* "tracts."
	5,	after "good" *read* "in them."
924,	23,	after "and" *insert* "fond."
	32,	for "*eviture*" read "*vitare.*"
	34,	for "possess" *read* "profess."
946,	14,	for "advantages" *read* "advantage."

*** *We presume that there has been some mistake in delivering the Work mentioned by* X.